

# BASIC GOALS IN SPELLING

**Kottmeyer and Ware**

second edition



# 4



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A TEACHER'S EDITION FOR THIS BOOK IS AVAILABLE

4



**BASIC**  
**GOALS**  
**IN SPELLING**  
**SECOND EDITION**

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# \* TABLE OF CONTENTS \*

	PAGE		PAGE
HOW TO STUDY A WORD		UNIT 18 REVIEW.....	52
LETTERS FOR PRACTICE		UNIT 19 MORE SOUND SPELLING.....	55
HOW TO USE THE SPELLING DICTIONARY		UNIT 20 MORE COMPOUNDS.....	58
UNIT 1 SOUND SPELLING.....	1	UNIT 21 DIVIDING WORDS INTO SYLLABLES....	61
UNIT 2 DOUBLE VOWELS.....	4	UNIT 22 THE -LE ENDING.....	64
UNIT 3 VOWEL-CONSONANT-E WORDS.....	7	UNIT 23 TRICKY VOWELS.....	67
UNIT 4 THE <b>SH</b> CONSONANT SOUND.....	10	UNIT 24 REVIEW.....	70
UNIT 5 THE <b>CH</b> CONSONANT SOUND.....	13	UNIT 25 UNEXPECTED SPELLINGS.....	73
UNIT 6 REVIEW.....	16	UNIT 26 ADDING -ING.....	76
UNIT 7 THE <b>TH</b> CONSONANT SOUND.....	19	UNIT 27 THE <b>Y</b> SPELLING OF THE SHORT I SOUND.....	79
UNIT 8 THE <b>NG</b> CONSONANT SOUND.....	22	UNIT 28 PLURALS FOR -Y WORDS.....	82
UNIT 9 DOUBLED FINAL CONSONANTS.....	25	UNIT 29 TRICKY CONSONANTS.....	85
UNIT 10 THE <b>CK</b> SPELLING OF THE <b>K</b> SOUND.....	28	UNIT 30 REVIEW.....	88
UNIT 11 THE <b>C</b> SPELLING OF THE <b>S</b> AND <b>K</b> SOUNDS.....	31	UNIT 31 THE -LY SUFFIX.....	91
UNIT 12 REVIEW.....	34	UNIT 32 CONTRACTIONS AND POSSESSIVES.....	94
UNIT 13 THE <b>OU</b> AND <b>OW</b> SPELLINGS.....	37	UNIT 33 THE DAYS.....	97
UNIT 14 SILENT LETTERS.....	40	UNIT 34 THE MONTHS.....	100
UNIT 15 COMPOUNDS.....	43	UNIT 35 MORE HOMONYMS.....	103
UNIT 16 VOWELS BEFORE <b>R</b> .....	46	UNIT 36 REVIEW.....	106
UNIT 17 HOMONYMS.....	49	THE SPELLING DICTIONARY.....	126

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## \* HOW TO STUDY A WORD \*

1. **LOOK** at the word carefully.

2. **CHECK** the word in a dictionary if you are not sure of the meaning or of the pronunciation.



• **love-ly** (luv'li). Beautiful; lovable.

4. **THINK** how you would spell the word.

- \* How does it start? ..... l
- \* How many sounds do you hear? ..... lovely 123 45
- \* Are there any silent letters? ..... lovely
- \* Is there a sound spelled with two letters? ..... no
- \* What are the vowel sounds? ..... lovely u i
- \* How many syllables are there? ..... love/ly
- \* Is there a suffix? ..... love ly 1 2
- If so, what is the root word? ..... love
- Is the root word changed when the suffix is added? ..... no

5. **WRITE** the word

Compare your spelling with the spelling in the book.

lovely

6. **PRACTICE** writing the word.

Say the word as you write it.

3. **SAY** the word distinctly.

## \* LETTERS FOR PRACTICE \*

All of the letters of the alphabet are given below. You can see that some letters are written in several different ways. Your teacher will help you decide

which way will be best for you. Practice writing the letters and numbers. For letters like capital b, use the form your teacher suggests.

A B B B B C D E F F F G H

I J K L M N O P P P P Q

R R R R R S T T U V W X Y Z

a b c d d e f g h i j k

l m n o p p q r r s t

u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0



## \* HOW TO USE THE SPELLING DICTIONARY \*

A dictionary is an important aid to anyone who wishes to become a good speller. In order to use a dictionary quickly and well, you must learn what it contains.

The *Dictionary Helps* throughout your speller and this one-page review will help you get the most out of this dictionary. Study these helps again and again.

**glass**

- **glass** (glas). 1. A ha can usually be seen glass that is used to dri can hold.

**introduce**

- **in·tro·duce** (in'trə dūs'; or in; to *introduce a story* in; insert: *The doctor in*

**blue-jay** (blū'jā'). A noisy bird with a blue

**board** (bôrd). 1. Broad, thin piece of wood. 2. 1. with boards. 3. Flat piece of wood used for a spe purpose: *an ironing board*. 4. To give food for pay: *M Jones boards several people*. 5. Group manage something: *a school board a train*.

**tu·lip** (tū'lip; or tū'lip). A bulbs.

**tum·ble** (tum'bəl). 1. To fall. 2. To cause t roll or toss about. 4. To move in an awkw *tumbled out of bed*. 5. To do leaps, sprin' tumbled, tumbling.

**th, thin; ʔH, then; zh, measure. ə represen**

**meas·ure** (mez'hər). 1. To find the size or amo, anything; find how long, wide, *deep, large, much, et* thing is. 2. *To mark off: Measure off 2 yards of this s* 3. To be of a certain size or amount: *This paper measur, 8 by 10 inches*. 4. Size or amount: *one's waist measure*. 5. Unit or standard of measure, such as inch, acre, gallon, etc. 6. System of measurement: *liquid measure; weight measure*. 7. Limit; boundary: *Her joy knew no measure*.

1. To find a word in a dictionary, look at the guide words at the top of each page. They are the same as first and last words on the dictionary page. All of the words between these two guide words will be listed on the same page.

2. Each word explained in your dictionary will be shown in dark letters with a dot before it. These words are called entry words.

3. The dark mark is called an accent mark. It tells you which syllable to stress, or say hardest.

Some words have a second syllable which is said harder than the rest but not so hard as the first. The lighter mark is a "secondary" accent.

4. The pronunciation is always in parentheses. It comes after the word.

5. Sometimes a word will have more than one pronunciation. Study each one. Use the key at the bottom of the dictionary pages to help you pronounce the words.

6. You can use your Spelling Dictionary to help you divide words into syllables. The small dots in the spaces of the entry words show the syllable breaks.

7. The meaning, or definition, of a word follows the pronunciation. If a word has more than one meaning, each definition will be numbered.

8. Notice how the word is used in the examples that follow the definitions.

The authors are indebted to Scott, Foresman and Company, publishers of the *Thorndike-Barnhart Junior Dictionary*, for permission to use diacritical markings and to adapt definitions.

## \* HOW TO KEEP A SPELLING NOTEBOOK \*

Use a special notebook to write correctly any words you misspelled on the Trial or Final Tests. Then it will be easy for you to give special attention to these words for review.

In your spelling notebook, make a chart or a unit list on which you can show the number of regular spelling words you spelled correctly on each Final Test.

# UNIT 1 SOUND SPELLING

bag log bus tent slid  
wet yet desk flat spot  
hid bit pond held slip

## REVIEW WORDS

drank

drunk

We spell many words  
the way they sound.



top mop sun pin



## HANDWRITING HINTS

Imagine that lines divide the space into three parts to tell how high the letters should be.

The loop letters fill two of the three spaces between the lines.

flat

l b h k f

halfway

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

We spell many words the way they sound. When we do, we write a letter for each sound we hear. The vowel sounds are harder to hear than the consonant sounds.

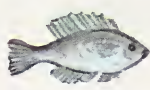
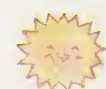
1. Say each word after your teacher says it. Listen for the consonant sounds. Listen for the vowel sounds.

2. Write each word. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

bag	log	bus	tent	slid	REVIEW WORDS
wet	yet	desk	flat	spot	drank
hid	bit	pond	held	slip	drunk

## B ★ STUDY HELPS

1. Write the seventeen words that start like these picture words.



2. Write the three words with the vowel sound which starts

3. Write the three words with the vowel sound which starts

4. Write the four words with the vowel sound which starts

5. Write five new words with the vowel sound which starts

6. Write the two words with the vowel sound which starts

7. Which words come from **drink**?

8. Write **tent**. Make other words by writing **b**, **d**, **l**, **r**, and **s** in place of the starting **t**. Say the five new words.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C ★ TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Long ago, the Angles and Saxons, German-speaking people of Europe, made war on the Celtic people of England and won the land. Their Anglo-Saxon language formed our Old English language. Many of our words today, such as *wet*, *hid*, *yet*, *bit*, *held*, *slid*, *slip*, and *drink*, come from Anglo-Saxon.

### DICTIONARY HELPS

The words listed in a dictionary are called *entry words*. The entry words are printed in heavy black type. The dictionary shows the pronunciation of each entry word.

This is the entry word.

**bus** (bus). Vehicle with seats, used to carry passengers.

When a vowel is not marked, the vowel sound is the short vowel sound.

**desk** (desk). A piece of furniture used for writing or to hold books when reading.



# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

add

addend

addition

plus

sum

column

total



The clerk at the grain elevator has a problem in a. He must b a c of numbers to find the d, or e,

of the numbers of bushels of wheat in the trucks.

1. Which word has two sounds and three letters?

2. Write this word again with the **-end** and **-ition** endings.

3. The word with four sounds and four letters is \_\_\_\_.

4. Which word means the total of two or more numbers?

5. When you add a \_\_\_\_ of numbers, you get a sum, or \_\_\_\_.

6. Write a word ending which is sounded as **shən**. Write the word with the **shən** ending.

7. Which word ends with silent **n**?

## E \* FINAL TEST

*tie*  
*ear*  
*deep*  
*feel*  
*laid*  
*team*  
*free*  
*goat*  
*coal*  
*sweet*  
*mean*  
*east*  
*feast*  
*dream*  
*asleep*

## REVIEW WORDS

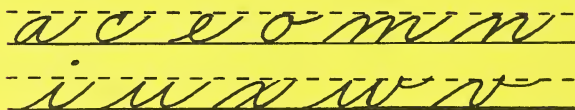
wait  
 afraid

What happens when I change from one vowel to two?

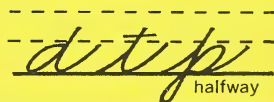


## HANDWRITING HINTS

The smallest size letters are only one space high.



But d, t, and p are almost two spaces high.



## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say each word after your teacher says it. Write each word. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. Cross out the silent vowel in each word. Mark the other vowels as shown in the *Dictionary Helps*.

1. Write the two words which begin



like .

2. Write the word which begins like



.

3. Write the six words in which the silent vowel is **e**. Cross out each silent **e**.

4. Write the eight words in which the silent vowel is **a**.

5. Write the three words in which the silent vowel is **i**.

6. Write **fast**, **man**, **lid**, and **got**. Put another vowel next to the vowel in each word to write a word from the

list. Say the eight words you have written. Cross out the silent vowel in the words you have made.

7. Write **team**. Change the **t** to **b**, to **s**, to **dr**, and to **cr**. Say the four new words.

8. Write **eel**. Make four new words by adding **f**, **h**, **st**, and **wh** at the beginning. Say the new words to yourself.

9. Write **east**. Make two new words by adding **l** and **b** before **east**. Say the new words.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## WORDS : ARE INTERESTING

Many of the short words we use come from Old English, the language of the Anglo-Saxons. All the words in the main list except *feast* and *dream* come from Anglo-Saxon. Through the years many words have changed. What do these old Anglo-Saxon words mean? Can you guess?

felan   deop   gat   swete   col

## DICTIONARY HELPS

A vowel with no mark above it stands for the short sound of the vowel. A vowel with a straight line above it stands for the long sound of the vowel. The long sound is the name of the vowel.

This mark shows you that the vowel sound is long.

**goat** (gōt). A small animal with horns.

You spell the word **goat** with four letters, but you say only three sounds. The dictionary shows you the correct spelling and pronunciation of words. In the pronunciation, you will see only the letters that stand for the sounds you say.



## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

island  
delta

gulf  
bay  
coast

dike  
canal



Between the two lakes is a a. The river flows into a body of water called a b, forming a c at the mouth. At the mouth of the d is an

e. A highway runs along the f. When the river is high, the g keeps water off the land.

1. Dirt and sand at the mouth of a river make a \_\_\_\_.

2. A large bay is a \_\_\_\_\_. A waterway dug across land is a \_\_\_\_.

3. Write the word with silent s.

4. Write **boast**. Change **b** to **r**, to **c**.

5. Write **day**. Change the **d** to **b**. Change it to **h**, **s**, **l**, **m**, **p**, and **w**. Write the seven new words.

6. Write **like**. Change the **l** to **h** and to **d**.

E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 3 VOWEL-CONSONANT-e WORDS

What happens when I'm  
at the end of a word?



bone  
wife  
lake

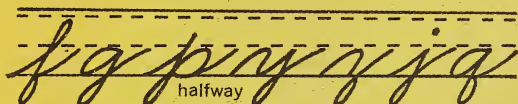
mile  
nose  
life

cave  
mine  
same

note  
woke  
stone  
broke  
brave  
stove

## HANDWRITING HINTS

These tail letters go halfway to the next lower base line.



Write the tail letters. Compare your writing  
with the samples.

## REVIEW WORDS

skate

wrote

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say your words and write them.  
Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.


2. Cross out the silent letter in  
each word. Put the mark for the long

sound over each vowel that says its  
name.


3. Answer the question in the pic-  
ture at the top of the page.

bone	mile	cave	note	broke	REVIEW WORDS
wife	nose	mine	woke	brave	skate
lake	life	same	stone	stove	wrote

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the three words which start like .

Write these words in alphabetical order, as you would find them in a dictionary.

2. Write the four words which start like .

3. Write the words which start with the same beginning sounds as these pictures. (The numbers tell you how many there are of each.)



a. (3)



b. (2)



c.

(2) d.



(2) e.



(1)

4. Write **woke**. Change the **w** to **j** and **p**. Say the three words you have written.

5. Write **mine**. Write **d**, **p**, **v**, **tw**, and **sp** in place of the **m**. Say the five new words.

6. Write **same**. Write **t**, **n**, and **g** in place of the **s**. Say the three new words.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

We also get many of our English words from Latin. The Latin word *mille* meant "1,000." Romans took 1,000 steps as a measure of length. The length of the Roman mile was about 1,620 yards. How many yards long is our mile?

This mark shows you that the vowel has a long sound. Notice that the pronunciation does not show the final silent **e**.

**stove** (stōv). Apparatus for cooking and heating: *Mother cooked dinner on the stove.*



A dictionary often does three things to show the meaning of a word:

1. It gives a definition that explains the word.
2. It shows how the word is used.
3. It gives a picture that explains the word.



## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

globe  
axis  
seasons

rotation  
revolution



The boy is carrying a a around the girl to show the b of the earth around the sun, which helps cause the

four c. The boy spins the globe to show the d of the earth on its e.

1. Anything round like a ball may be called a \_\_\_\_.

2. The earth turns on its \_\_\_\_\_. In this word, the **x** spells the \_\_\_\_\_ sounds.

3. To **rotate** means "to turn on an axis." The earth \_\_\_\_\_ on its \_\_\_\_\_. Once each twenty-four hours, it makes a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. To **revolve** means "to move in a

circle." The earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. It makes one \_\_\_\_\_ in a year.

5. Summer, winter, fall, and spring are the four \_\_\_\_\_ of the year. The **s** spells the \_\_\_\_\_ sound in the second syllable of this word.

6. Write the two words which have the ending that sounds like **shən**.

E \* FINAL TEST

The letter **s** has the sound that starts **sun**.  
And **h** has the sound that starts **hat**.



But what happens when  
**s** and **h** are together?



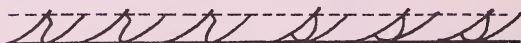
ship	shirt
shop	shore
push	finish
shot	share
fresh	shine
shape	
sheep	
brush	
short	
bush	

#### REVIEW WORDS

should  
shoot

#### HANDWRITING HINTS

The points of **r** and **s** go just above the first space.



Compare your **r**'s and **s**'s with the sample.

#### A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say your words and write them.  
Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. Draw a line under the **sh** in  
each word.

3. There are five silent **e**'s in the  
word list. Draw a line through each  
one.

4. Find the word with two syllables.

1. Write **shirt**, **short**, and **share** in the first column. In the other column, show the dictionary pronunciation for these words.

shirt \_\_\_\_\_  
short \_\_\_\_\_  
share \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the word with the **ī** vowel sound, the one-syllable word with the short **i** vowel sound, and the word with two short **i** sounds. Mark the long vowel.

3. Write the three words with the short **o** or **e** sound.

4. Write **could** and **would**. Write another word by using **sh** as the beginning consonant.

5. Write the words **tape**, **keep**, **sort**, **dirt**, **more**, and **care** in a column. Change each beginning consonant to **sh** and write the new words beside the others.

6. Write the two new words which have the **ū** vowel sound.

7. Write the word **brush**. Write three new words by changing the **br** in this word to **h**, to **r**, and to **cr**. Say each of the four words.



8. Write **cat**, **hat**, and **mat**. Change each **t** to **sh**.

9. Write **boot** and **shoot**. Write them to show the dictionary pronunciation.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

*Short* is from an old Anglo-Saxon word. We can build other words from *short*. What is a *shortage*? *Shortcake*? A *shortcoming*? *Shorthand* writing? How can a farmer be *shorthanded*? What is a *shortstop*? When does your mother use *shortening*?

A dictionary shows the **sh** sound as **sh** whether it is spelled that way or not.

The vowel sound is the same as in **book**. The dictionary shows the short **oo** sound as **ū** no matter what the spelling is.

**bush** (bush). 1. A plant smaller than a tree, with many stems. 2. Open forest or wild land.



# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

alfalfa  
wheat  
wool

dates  
grapes  
sugar

potato  
rubber



Write the subject words which the pictures suggest.

1. In words like **sure**, the **s** spells the **sh** sound. Write the new word in which **s** spells the **sh** sound.

2. Write the plurals of two words which end with vowel-consonant-silent **e** when they are singular.

3. Write **beat**. Change the **b** to **ch**, to **wh**, and to **tr**.

4. Write **wool**. Write it as the dictionary does.

5. Write **rub**. Double the last consonant and add these endings:  
**-ing      -er      -ish**

6. Write the two three-syllable words. Draw lines between the syllables.

E \* FINAL TEST

The letter **c** has the sound that starts **cat**. And **h** has the sound that starts **hat**.



<i>rich</i>	<i>charge</i>	<i>inch</i>
<i>chase</i>	<i>reach</i>	<i>church</i>
<i>such</i>	<i>cheese</i>	<i>witch</i>
<i>chin</i>	<i>porch</i>	<i>kitchen</i>
<i>bench</i>	<i>chief</i>	<i>chimney</i>

But what happens when **c** and **h** get together?

REVIEW WORDS

which

watch

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes when you write **h**.



loop  
too high



loop  
too low



loop  
closed



right



## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words as usual. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. Draw a line under the **ch** in each word.

3. Which words in your new spelling list have two syllables? Say these words. Do you hear each syllable?

4. Which letter is silent in **kitchen**?

rich	chin	reach	chief	witch	REVIEW WORDS
chase	bench	cheese	inch	kitchen	which
such	charge	porch	church	chimney	watch

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write **porch**. Write its plural form by adding **-es**.

2. Write the three words that are spelled with a silent **t**.

3. Write the three words that have two vowels together.


4. Write the seven words which have the short **i** sound.

5. Write **chase** and **charge**. Write them as **-ing** words by dropping the silent **e** and adding **-ing** to each.

6. Write the word with the **u** sound and the one with the **e** sound.

7. Write **chimney** and **kitchen**. Draw lines to show how you think each word should be divided into syllables. Check with the Spelling Dictionary.

8. Write the three words in your

list which begin like .

9. The **ch** sound is often spelled **tch** with a silent **t**. Write **tch** after **a**, after **e**, **i**, and **o**. Then write **scr**, **str**, **st**, and **bl** before the vowels.

10. Write **chin**, **cheese**, **chief**, and **church** in alphabetical order. Number them.

11. Write the word in which **u** spells the **è** sound. Write the plural by adding **-es**.

12. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

*Inch* goes back to the Latin word meaning "the twelfth part." In England the inch was once divided into *barleycorns*. The law said that an inch should be "three grains of barley, dry and round," put down end to end.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary uses different signs to show the pronunciation of different sounds. You know how the dictionary shows long and short vowel sounds. You also know what sounds to say for these consonants: **b d f g h j k l m n p r s t v w y z**. You know that the dictionary uses a two-letter sign, **sh**, to show the **sh** sound.

The **ch** is one consonant sound. The dictionary will always spell this sound as **ch**.

Any vowel which has the sound of **e** as in **term** will be shown as **è** in the dictionary.

**church** (chèrch). 1. A building for worship. 2. A group of Christians with the same beliefs.

# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

subtract	minus	less
subtrahend	minuend	difference
subtraction		



The grocery checker must do a problem in a. He says, “Now, \$5.00 is the b, and \$3.84 is the c, so

\$1.16 is the d. The bill is \$1.16 e than \$5.00.”

$$\begin{array}{r} 346 \text{ minuend} \\ -252 \text{ subtrahend} \\ \hline 94 \text{ difference} \end{array}$$

1. 94 is the    between 346 and 252.
2. This is a problem in   .
3. 346 is the   .

4. 252 is the   .
5. We    252 from 346.
6. The sign    is a    sign.
7. 252 is 94    than 346.

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 6 REVIEW

Here are your new words for the past five weeks.

1. Some words are spelled as they sound.

2. Some long-vowel words are spelled with two vowels together.

3. Some long-vowel words are spelled with vowel-consonant-silent e.

4. Together, s and h make one sound.

5. Together, c and h make one sound.



1 bag log bus tent slid  
wet yet desk flat spot  
hid bit pond held slip

2 tie  
ear  
deep  
feel  
laid  
team  
free  
goat  
coal  
sweet  
mean  
east  
feast  
dream  
asleep

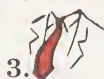
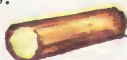
3 bone mile cave note  
wife nose mine woke  
lake life same stone

4 ship shirt  
shop shore  
push finish  
shot share  
fresh shine  
shape  
sheep  
brush  
short  
bush

5 rich charge inch  
chase reach church  
such cheese witch  
chin porch kitchen  
bench chief chimney

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study your words. Exercises 2-6 picture words for smoke puffs 1-5. Write the words.



7. The crossword puzzle below uses words from the list or other easy words that you know. Solve the puzzle. If you have not done crossword puzzles before, your teacher will show you how.

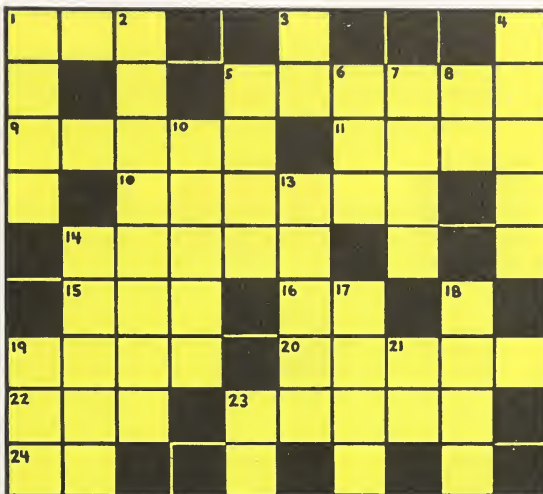
Copy the puzzle on a sheet of paper.

### ACROSS

1. It carries passengers
5. One who shares
9. A long seat
11. Used for smelling
12. Trousers that are not long
14. Form
15. Belonging to him
16. I am as tall \_\_\_ Joe.
19. Belonging to me
20. Head of a tribe
22. Smallest whole number
23. Plural of chin
24. The person speaking

### DOWN

1. A very young child
2. Shine of the sun
3. Two letters that make one sound (Unit 4)
4. Not stale
5. A store
6. A small insect
7. A flower
8. Plural ending for words like church
10. Run after
13. Stretch out
14. Send out light
17. A large boat
18. A writing table
19. Mother
21. Not out
23. Two letters that make one sound (Unit 5)



### B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

add	island	globe	alfalfa	subtract
addend	delta	axis	wheat	subtrahend
addition	gulf	seasons	wool	subtraction
plus	bay	rotation	dates	minus
sum	coast	revolution	grapes	minuend
column	dike		sugar	less
total	canal		potato	difference
			rubber	

Use words from the lists above to fill in these sentences.

1.  $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 27 \\ 17 \\ \hline 18 \\ 94 \end{array}$  This is a problem in the \_\_\_ of a \_\_\_ of numbers, making a \_\_\_ of 94.

2.  $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ -17 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$  This is a problem in \_\_\_ 42 is the \_\_\_; 17 is the \_\_\_; 25 is the \_\_\_.

3. Our \_\_\_ makes a \_\_\_ on its \_\_\_ every 24 hours. One \_\_\_ around the sun brings us four seasons.

4. Write words from Units 2 and 4 to complete these sentences.

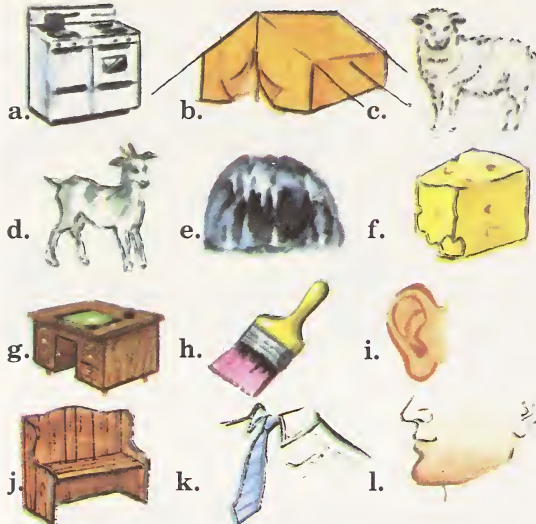
a. \_\_\_ is good food for cattle.

b. Land surrounded by water is an \_\_\_.

c. Sand at the mouth of a river may make a \_\_\_.

## C \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Write the name of each object shown in the following pictures. Put the pronunciation below each word.



2. Besides the long vowel mark, the dictionary uses some other signs for vowel sounds.

Read the sentences a.– d. Write

each word in dark type and after it copy its correct pronunciation.

a. The rabbit hid under the **bush**. (bush, bŭsh)

b. Many people go to **church** on Sunday. (chĕrch, chŭrch)

c. Father wore a white **shirt**. (shirt, shĕrt)

d. You can **push** the wagon down the hill. (push, pŭsh)

3. Answer true or false —

a. The words listed in a dictionary are called entry words.

b. The dictionary shows the pronunciation of each entry word.

c. A vowel with no mark above it stands for the short sound of the vowel.

d. A vowel with a straight line above it stands for the long sound of the vowel.

## D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

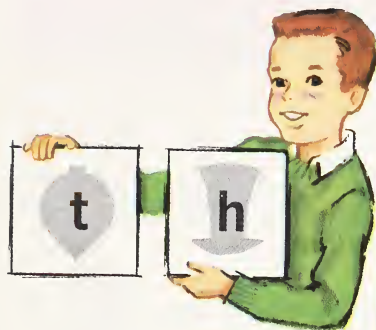
The sample sentence contains examples of the loop letters, the smallest size letters, and the tail letters. It also uses **r** and **s** and the letters **d**, **t**, and **p**. Look at the sentence to the right. Notice the height of each letter.

Now write the same sentence on your own lines. Be sure to make all of your letters the correct height. Compare your writing with the sample sentence.

*We six lazy boys just finished our work in the kitchen and fell asleep.*

## E \* FINAL TEST





The letter **t** has the sound that starts **top**.  
And **h** has the sound that starts **hat**.

<i>bath</i>	<i>earth</i>	<i>teeth</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>fifth</i>	<i>those</i>
<i>cloth</i>	<i>fourth</i>	<i>thin</i>
<i>gather</i>	<i>rather</i>	
<i>health</i>	<i>death</i>	
<i>north</i>	<i>arithmetic</i>	

#### REVIEW WORDS

tooth

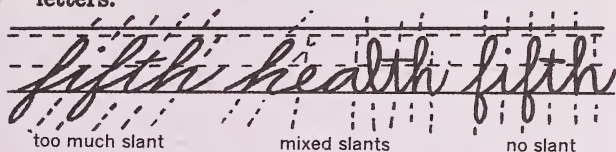
thought

But what happens  
when **t** and **h**  
go together?

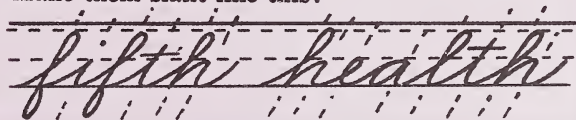


#### HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in the *slant* of your letters.



Make all your letters **slant** the same way.  
Make them **slant** like this:



#### A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write the words in this week's list as usual. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. When you say your words, listen carefully to the **th** sounds. There are two ways to pronounce **th**. Study the

*Dictionary Helps*, where the difference is explained.

3. Say the words with the voiced **th** sound. How many are there?

4. Say the words with the unvoiced **th** sound. How many are there?



bath	earth	gather	teeth	rather	REVIEW WORDS
both	fifth	health	those	death	tooth
cloth	fourth	north	thin	arithmetic	thought

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the three words with the voiced **th** sound. Write the voiced **th** as it is shown in the dictionary. How does the Spelling Dictionary show unvoiced **th**?

2. Write **bath**, **fifth**, **cloth**, **fourth**, **gather**, **death**, **both**, **tooth**, and **teeth** in alphabetical order. Number the nine words.

3. Write **earth**, **health**, and **death**. When two vowels are together, as in these words, we expect the first vowel to be long and the second vowel to be silent. But these words do not follow the rule. Cross out the silent vowels in these words.

4. Antonyms are words of opposite meaning. Write the antonyms of **south** and **fat**.

5. Write **bought**, **brought**, and **thought**. Circle silent consonants.

6. Write the word **arithmetic**. Write it divided into syllables.

7. Write **sash**, **cone**, **lift**, **fill**, **boat**, **just**. Drop the first consonant and write **thr** at the beginning.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Although many of the words we use most often come from Anglo-Saxon, most of our English words come from French and Latin; some come from Greek. The Greek word *arithmos* meant "number," so *arithmetic* means "the study of numbers."

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary uses **th** to stand for the sound you hear beginning the word **thimble**. This is the unvoiced **th** sound.

**teeth** (tēth). More than one tooth. See **tooth**.

The dictionary uses the sign **TH** to stand for the **th** sound you hear beginning the word **them**. This is the voiced **th** sound.

In the word **sun**, the dictionary uses **s** to stand for the **s** sound. But sometimes the letter **s** has the **z** sound. The dictionary shows the **z** sound as **z** whether the word is spelled that way or not.

**those** (THōz). The persons or things spoken of: *Those are my books*.

# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

first	sixth	ninth
second	seventh	tenth
third	eighth	



John   Baby   Joe   Pete   Ruth   Mother   Fred   Mary   May   Father

This is the Smith family. Rank them in size from the tallest to the shortest. Use spelling words **fourth** and **fifth**, too.

Father is a, John is b, Mother is c, Pete is d, Mary is e, Joe is f, Fred is g, Baby is h, May is i, Ruth is j.

1. Vowels before **r** are hard to hear. What is the vowel before **r** in **1st** and **3rd**? Write **first**. Write another word by putting **th** in place of the **f**.

2. **Eighth** is an unexpected spelling. The **ei** spells what sound? Do you pronounce the **gh**? Spell **8** and **8th**.

3. Spell **2nd** and **9th**.

4. Write **bird**. Change the **b** to **th** and write the word.

5. Spell **4**, **6**, **7**, and **10**. Write the words made by adding **th** to each one.

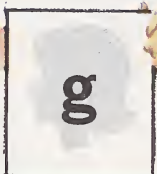
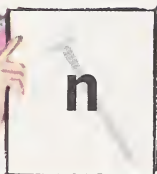
E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 8 THE **ng** CONSONANT SOUND

hang king string hanging nothing  
hung wing strong during interesting  
sung sting swing evening finger



The letter **n** has the sound that starts **na**il. And **g** has the sound that starts **gi**rl.



But what happens when **n** and **g** go together?



## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in spacing your letters.

*hang*

spacing too wide

*hangsting*

spacing too close

*sting*

mixed spacing

## REVIEW WORDS

sitting laughing

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words as usual.

2. The **ng** is one sound, not the sound of **n** followed by the sound of

**g**. Study the picture above and the *Dictionary Helps*.

3. Circle each **ng** in the words you have written.



## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the five one-syllable words with the **i** vowel sound.

2. Write the two one-syllable words with the **u** sound and the one with the **a** sound.

3. Write **finger**. Change the **f** in this word to **s** and write the new word. Check with the Spelling Dictionary, then circle the word that has a **g** sound in the last syllable.



4. Write the **-er** and **-est** forms of the word **strong**.

5. Write **laugh**. Circle the silent vowel. Underline the letters which spell the **f** sound. Write the **-ing** form.

6. Write **sit** and **sitting**. What must you do to make **sit** an **-ing** word?

7. Write the **-ing** form of **hang** and of **interest**.

8. Write **during**, **evening**, and **nothing**. Use the Spelling Dictionary to help you draw lines between the syllables of each word.



9. Write **sting** and **string**. Change each vowel to **u**. Say the new words.

10. Write **swing**. Change the vowel to **u**. Write **swing** with **-ing**.

11. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

We use the Anglo-Saxon word *finger* in different ways. Some people speak of the fingers on a clock (hands). A finger of liquid refers to a depth of almost an inch. A finger length of anything would be measured at about four and a half inches. Sometimes we speak of fingering a violin or material.

The **ng** is a separate consonant sound and will always be spelled **ng** in the dictionary.



(def. 2)

Some words have more than one meaning. In a dictionary, the different meanings are numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. The "(def. 2)" under the picture above means that the picture explains the second definition.

### DICTIONARY HELPS

**string** (string). 1. Small cord or thin rope: *He tied the package with string.* 2. Such a thread with things on it: *She wore a string of beads around her neck.* 3. A number of things in a line or row: *a string of cars.*



Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

envelope  
signature  
initials



J. T. Jones is the writer's d. J. T. are Mr. Jones's e. "Yours truly" is the f of the letter.

4. Write the word in which **t** spells the **sh** sound.

5. Write the word in which **t** spells the **ch** sound.

- 6. Write close.** We drop the **u** before adding **-ing**. Write **close** again with its **-ing** ending.

## 24



bell  
fill  
glass  
shell  
sell  
tall  
till  
wall  
ill  
hall  
spill  
boss  
kiss  
cross  
recess

### HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not write above or below the base line.

*bell* wrong *fill*

Write all loop letters the same size, all the smallest size letters the same size, and all tail letters the same size. Use your ruler to check the height of the letters.

*ringing bell* wrong

### REVIEW WORDS

guess

across

### A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. How many consonants do you see at the end of each word in the list?

How many do you *hear*? What does the picture at the top of the page tell?

3. Say the ô vowel sound. How many of the words have the ô sound?

bell	shell	till	hall	kiss	REVIEW WORDS
fill	sell	wall	spill	cross	guess
glass	tall	ill	boss	recess	across

## B \* STUDY HELPS

Your teacher will help you with the *Dictionary Helps*. What does the Spelling Dictionary do about silent consonants?

1. Write the six words which have the **ô** vowel sound.

2. Write the word which has the short **a** vowel sound. Write the plural form by adding **-es**.

3. Write **but**. Drop the **t** and add double **z** at the end. Say the new word.

4. Write **snip** and **clip**. Drop the **p** and add double **f** at the end of both words. Say the two new words.

5. Write the word in which **c** spells the **s** sound and the two words in which **c** spells the **k** sound. Write **guess**. Draw a line through the silent vowel.

6. Write five words which have the **i** vowel sound. Write the five words which have the **e** sound.

7. Write **bled**. Drop the **d** and add double **s** at the end. Say the new word.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Glass is a mixture of such things as sand, soda, and lime; it is colored by adding certain minerals. Glass was made in Egypt over 4,000 years ago. The glass-makers of Venice were famous for their fine glasswork.

**c** is shown as **k** when it spells the **k** sound. Only one **s** is pronounced.

The vowel sound spelled **au** (as in **haul**) or **aw** (as in **jaw**) is always shown as **ô**. It is also common in words like **all** (**ôl**).

**cross** (krôs). 1. Two sticks across each other like + or X. 2. To mark with X. 3. To move from one side to another: *to cross the street*. 4. To make the sign of a cross. 5. To mix breeds of animals. 6. To hinder: *If you cross him, he will fight*. 7. In bad temper. 8. A heavy duty or suffering.

# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

product

multiply

multiplicand

multiplier

multiplication



Bill wants to know how many boxes of shoes are on the shelf. He has a problem in a. In his problem, 5 is

the b and 3 is the c. Bill will d  $5 \times 3$ , so 15 is the e.

1. This is a problem in   . →

2. 532 is the   .

3. 31 is the   .

4. 16,492 is the   .

5. In the problem, we    532 by 31.

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \\ \times 31 \\ \hline 532 \\ 1596 \\ \hline 16492 \end{array}$$

6. Write the five subject words. Draw lines between the syllables.

E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 10 THE **ck** SPELLING OF THE **k** SOUND

I spell  
the **k** sound.

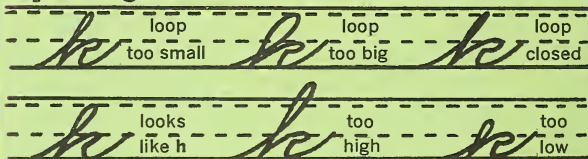
But I can spell the  
**k** sound too.

In some places they  
like me better.



## HANDWRITING HINTS

Write the **k** carefully. Start on the base line. Keep the loop open. Make it two of the three spaces high. Do not make these mistakes.



block brick  
luck socks  
neck tack  
pack stack  
stuck kick  
thick pocket  
track stocking  
truck

REVIEW WORDS

stick

chicken

## A ★ WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. What are three common ways to spell the **k** sound? How is **k** spelled in the words pictured above?

3. Say the one-syllable words. Use the Spelling Dictionary to see how the new words with two syllables are divided. When does **ck** often spell the **k** sound?

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the three two-syllable words. Use the Spelling Dictionary to help you draw lines between the syllables. Draw a ring around the **ck** in each word.

2. Write the word that is in plural form. Write the singular form of this word.

3. Write the word which has two different spellings of the **k** sound. Where does the **ck** spelling come? Circle it.

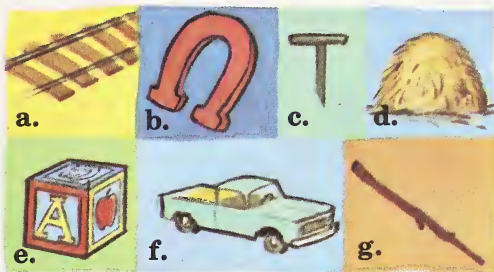
4. Write the words **neck**, **pack**, **brick**, **thick**, and **stuck** in alphabetical order. Number the words.

5. Write **stunt**. Change each **t** to **k**. Write the new word and say it.

6. Write **slap**. Change the **s** to **c**. Write the new word and say it.

7. Write **den**. Change the **n** to **ck**. Write the new word and say it.

8. These pictures will remind you of words in the spelling list. Write the seven words.



9. Write **truck**. Change the **u** to **i**. Write the new word and say it.

10. Write **stick**. Change the **i** to **u** and to **a**. Say the three words.

11. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

*Sock* comes from the Old English word *socca* and the Latin *soccus*, which meant a low-heeled shoe. Long ago, comic actors wore *soccus*, and tragic actors wore *buskin*, a half-boot. Thus, *sock* and *buskin* came to refer to all stage plays.

s comes before t in the alphabet.

A dictionary shows the sound of **k** as **k**, no matter how it is spelled.

**stock·ing** (stok'ing). Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

**tack** (tak). 1. Short nail with a broad, flat head: *carpet tacks*. 2. To fasten with tacks.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

If you know the order of the letters in the alphabet, you can find any entry in a dictionary, because all entry words are arranged in alphabetical order. Words that begin with a come first, those that begin with b are next, and so on.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

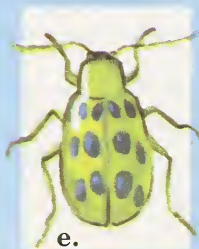
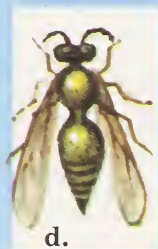
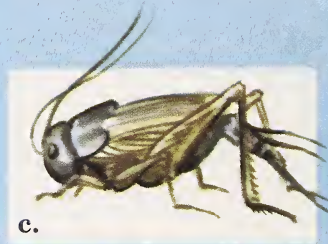
Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

**insect**  
**moth**  
**wasp**

**cricket**  
**grasshopper**  
**butterfly**

**dragonfly**  
**beetle**



Dick collects \_\_\_\_\_. He will write the names of the insects on his chart

like this: a b c d e f g.

1. Write the three compound, or "put-together," words. Draw lines between the parts.



2. All \_\_\_\_\_ have six legs.



3. Write the word in which the **a** spells the **o** sound.

4. Write the word in which the **o** spells the **ô** sound.

5. Write the word in which both **c** and **ck** spell the **k** sound.

6. Write the word in which **-le** spells the **əl** sound.

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 11 THE C SPELLING OF THE S AND k SOUNDS



<i>race</i>	<i>cover</i>	<i>cabin</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>fence</i>	<i>circus</i>
<i>rice</i>	<i>camel</i>	<i>decide</i>
<i>dance</i>	<i>police</i>	<i>receive</i>
<i>since</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>electric</i>

He has to say k when we follow.



REVIEW WORDS

color

pencil

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in writing i and u.



i looks  
like e



no dot  
on i



u looks  
like ie



u looks  
like ee

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

2. In two words, c comes at the end. What sound does it spell here?

3. Find the six other words in which

c spells the k sound. Find the ten words in which c spells the s sound. Which vowels follow c in each group?

4. Make a rule which tells when c spells the k or the s sound.



race	dance	fence	music	decide	REVIEW WORDS
cost	since	camel	cabin	receive	color
rice	cover	police	circus	electric	pencil

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the six one-syllable words. Cross out the silent vowels and mark the other vowels as the Spelling Dictionary does.

2. The spelling rule in this old rhyme works most of the time: "Write **i** before **e** except after **c**, or when sounded as **a** in **neighbor** or **weigh**."

Write the word which fits this rule.

3. Write **decide**. Drop the **e** and write the word with its **-ing** ending.

4. Write the word in which **c** spells both the **k** sound and the **s** sound.

5. Write the two words in which **c** spells the **k** sound at the end of the

word. Use the Spelling Dictionary to help you draw lines between syllables.

6. Look at **camel**, **cover**, **police**, **cabin**, **color**, and **pencil**. Try saying them as if both syllables were accented—as if each were two words instead of one. Can you hear the vowels clearly? Write the six words as you say them this way.

7. Write **lake** and **pride**. Change the consonant before **e** to **c**. Write and say the two new words.

8. Write **since**, **mince**, **prance**. Change the **c** to **k** and drop the **e**. Write and say the three new words.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

*Circus* comes from a Latin word for "circle." In Rome the Circus was a great space closed on the sides with rows of seats. It was used for chariot races, games, and shows. One such circus was about 2,000 ft. long, and 600 ft. wide. It held about 200,000 people.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The words **receive** and **rice** begin with the same letter. In a dictionary, such words are arranged in alphabetical order by their second letters. If the second letters are also the same, the words must be arranged in alphabetical order by their third letters, and so on.

The dictionary uses **s** to stand for the **s** sound no matter how it is spelled.

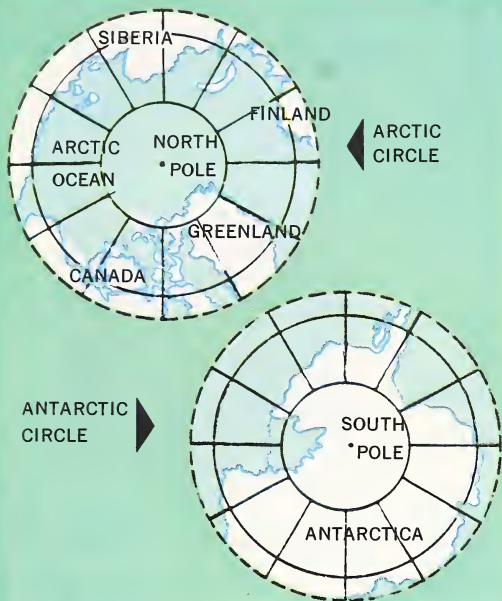
**re·ceive** (ri sēv'). To get something offered or sent.

**rice** (ris). 1. The seeds of a certain plant grown in warm climates. 2. The plant itself.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.



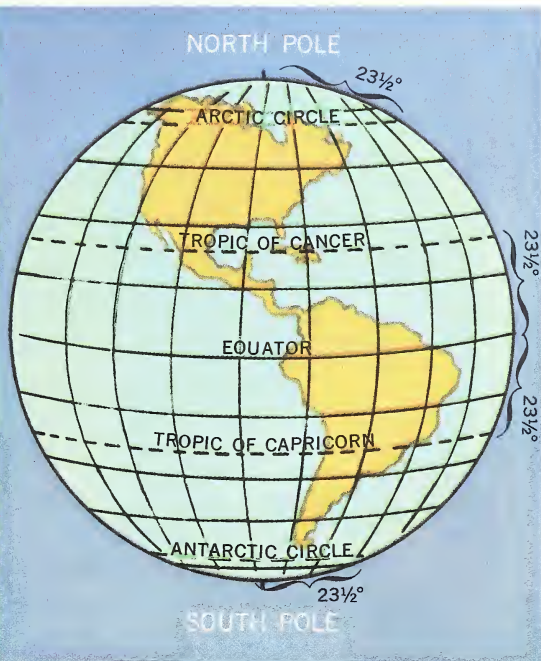
Arctic Circle

Tropic of Cancer

Tropic of Capricorn

Antarctic Circle

equator



An imaginary line around the center of the earth is the a. The b is an imaginary line  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south of the c, and the d is an imaginary

line  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the e.

The f is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south of the North Pole, and the g is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the South Pole.

1. Write the three single words in which **c** spells the **k** sound at the end.

2. Write the two single words in which **c** spells both the **s** sound and the **k** sound.

3. Write the word in which **qu** spells the **kw** sounds.

4. Write the three single words in which **c** spells the **k** sound twice.

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 12 REVIEW

Together, **t** and **h**  
make one sound.

Together, **n** and **g**  
make one sound.

Bell — 4 letters;  
3 sounds.

The **k** sound  
can be spelled  
**ck**.

**c** can spell  
the **s** or the  
**k** sound



bath earth teeth 7  
both fifth those  
cloth fourth thin  
gather rather  
health death  
north arithmetic

bell  
fill  
glass  
shell  
sell  
tall  
till 9  
wall  
ill  
hall  
spill  
boss  
kiss  
cross  
recess

hang king string hanging nothing 8  
hung wing strong during interesting  
sung sting swing evening finger

block brick 10  
luck socks  
neck tack  
pack stack  
stuck kick  
thick pocket  
track stocking  
truck

11  
race cover cabin  
cost fence circus  
rice camel decide  
dance police receive  
since music electric

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 7-11.

2. In these words, **t** and **h** go together to make one sound. Write:



3. In these words, **n** and **g** go together to make one sound. Write:



4. These words have doubled consonants. Write:

5. In these words, the **k** sound is spelled **ck**. Write:



6. In these words, **c** spells the **s** or the **k** sound. Write the words.



7. Harry wrote a letter to his friend Bob. When he wrote the letter, he made seventeen mistakes in spelling.

His teacher read the letter and discovered the spelling errors. To help Harry find his errors, his teacher put a check mark for each mistake in the margin of his paper.

Read Harry's letter. Find each of the seventeen spelling errors. Then write each word correctly.



Dear Bob,

- ✓ Your forth grade friends
- ✓✓ recieved your intresting letter.
- ✓ We hope your helth gets better soon. I will come over some
- ✓✓ evenin to help you with thoze
- ✓ arithametic problems I told you about.
- ✓✓✓ We play kik ball durring reces now
- ✓✓ sinse it got warmer. We desided to
- ✓✓✓ go to the polece cercus with the fifh grade next week.
- ✓✓ Good luk to you. Herry back to school.

Your friend,

*Harry*

## B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

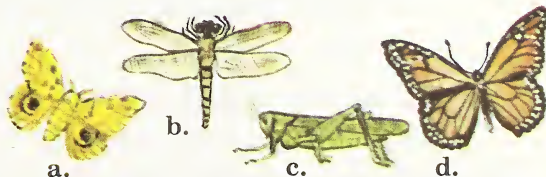
first	heading	product
second	closing	multiply
third	greeting	multiplicand
sixth	envelope	multiplier
seventh	signature	multiplication
eighth	initials	
ninth		
tenth		

insect	Arctic Circle
moth	Tropic of Cancer
wasp	Tropic of Capricorn
cricket	Antarctic Circle
grasshopper	equator
butterfly	
dragonfly	
beetle	

Use words from the lists above to fill in these sentences.

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

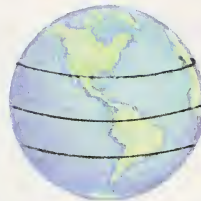
1. This is a \_\_\_ problem. The **3** is the \_\_\_, the **4** is the \_\_\_, and the **12** is the \_\_\_.



2. Write the names of these insects.



*Yours truly,  
J. P. Jones*



3. **Yours truly** is the \_\_\_ of a letter.  
**J. P. Jones** is the \_\_\_. The letters **J. P.**  
are Mr. Jones's \_\_\_.

4. Write the words for **2nd** and **3rd**.

5. Write the words for **8th** and **9th**.

6. A circle  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of  
the a is the b \_\_\_. A circle  $23\frac{1}{2}$   
degrees south of the c is the d \_\_\_.

## C \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. You know that when the first letter in two words is the same, you must look at the second letters to decide which word comes first in alphabetical order.

Which word in each of the pairs below would come first in alphabetical order? Write each word-pair on your paper. Draw a line under the word which should come first in each pair.

- a. **cover—camel**
- b. **since—stack**
- c. **rice—recess**
- d. **fourth—finger**
- e. **decide—dance**
- f. **tack—teeth**
- g. **sell—shell**
- h. **bell—boss**
- i. **hand—hung**
- j. **less—loss**

2. The words in the first two columns are in alphabetical order. The words in the third column are not. Write all of the words in alphabetical order by putting the words in column 3 in the proper position in columns 1 and 2. Number your list.

<b>arithmetic</b>	<b>hall</b>	<b>north</b>
<b>both</b>	<b>health</b>	<b>wing</b>
<b>cloth</b>	<b>ill</b>	<b>cost</b>
<b>evening</b>	<b>tooth</b>	<b>teeth</b>

3. The words in the next list all begin with the same letter. You will have to look at the second, or third, or fourth letters to decide on the alphabetical order. Write the words in alphabetical order. Number them.

<b>string</b>	<b>share</b>	<b>strong</b>	<b>stick</b>
<b>spill</b>	<b>stuck</b>	<b>swing</b>	<b>stack</b>
<b>shell</b>	<b>sting</b>	<b>sitting</b>	<b>stocking</b>
<b>sung</b>	<b>socks</b>		

## D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Practice writing: **I decided to finish it during recess.** Compare your letters with the samples given in the

*Handwriting Hints* for Units 7–11.

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 13 THE OU AND OW SPELLINGS

slow  
loud  
cloud  
bowl  
sound  
south  
below  
pound  
mouth  
follow  
proud  
mouse  
arrow  
mountain  
tomorrow



Why not spell  
my **ou** sound?



Why not spell  
my **o** sound?



I can't make  
up my mind.

## REVIEW WORDS

throw

owl

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes with **o** and **w**.

o

**o** looks  
like **ce**

o

**o** looks  
like **a**

w

**w** looks  
like **u**

w

**w** looks  
like **ur**

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
2. The **ou** sound, as in **out** and **cow**, is usually spelled **ou** or **ow**. In which of your new spelling words does **ou**

spell this sound? In which word does **ow** spell this sound?

3. Find each word in which **ow** spells the **o** sound.

slow	bowl	below	follow	arrow	REVIEW WORDS
loud	sound	pound	proud	mountain	throw
cloud	south	mouth	mouse	tomorrow	owl

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write **slow**. Change the **sl** to **c**, to **h**, to **m**, to **l**, to **n**, and to **r**. Write these words. Underline words in which **ow** spells the **ō** sound. Circle words in which **ow** spells the **ou** sound.

2. Write **bowl**. Write **owl**. Beside each word, write the pronunciation for the **ow**.

3. Write the five two- and three-syllable words.

4. Write **throw**. Change the **thr** to **sl**, **bl**, and **sh**. Write the new words.

5. Write **house**. Change the **h** to **m**.

6. Write **loud**. Change the **l** to **cl** and to **pr**. Write the two new words.

7. Write the three **th** words. Write the dictionary symbol for this **th**.

8. Write **sound**. Change the **s** to **p**. Say and write this word.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Why should **lb.** be the abbreviation for *pound*? In Latin, the word *pondo* means "weight." A *libra pondo* was a certain measure of weight. Gradually, *libra pondo* was shortened to *pondo*, or *pound*, but we have kept the *libra* in our abbreviation (*lb.*) for this weight.

### DICTIONARY HELPS

Entry words that have more than one vowel sound are divided into parts, called *syllables*. A word has as many parts as it has vowel sounds.

You usually say one syllable louder than the others in a word, or *accent* that syllable. The dictionary uses an accent mark (') to show the accented syllable.

An extra space with a dot separates the syllables.

The long **o** sound is shown as **ō** no matter how it is spelled.

The **ou** sound is shown as **ou** no matter how it is spelled.

The accent mark shows you which syllable to accent, or say louder.

**be·low** (bi lō'). 1. Under; in a lower place: *below the ceiling*. 2. Beneath: *From the hill he saw the valley below*.

**mouth** (mouth). 1. Opening through which an animal takes in food and water. 2. Opening suggesting a mouth.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

divide  
divisor  
quotient

division  
dividend  
remainder



This boy has five ice-cream cones. He wants to give the same number of cones to each of the children. He must a 5 by 2, so 5 is the b

and 2 is the c. The d, or answer, to this problem in e is 2, and the f is 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 32 \overline{)65} \\ \underline{64} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

1. In this problem we    65 by 32, so it is a problem in   .

2. The 32 is the   .

3. The 65 is the   .

4. The    is 2.

5. The    is 1.

6. Write the word in which **qu** spells the    sounds and **ti** spells the    sound.

## E \* FINAL TEST ■



# UNIT 14 SILENT LETTERS

answer frighten listen straight whose  
bright half often taught all right  
climb knock sleigh though writing

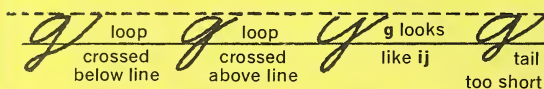
Letters which are not vowels are **consonants**. Many words have silent consonants. To study such words, find the silent consonants and try to remember them. Some people say the sounds for the silent letters to themselves to help them remember the spelling. When they say the word **climb** aloud, they say **klīm**. But for spelling, they say **klimb** to themselves to remember the silent **b**.

## REVIEW WORDS

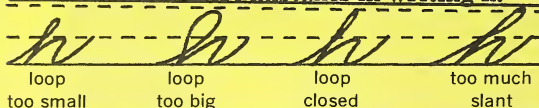
caught bought

## HANDWRITING HINTS

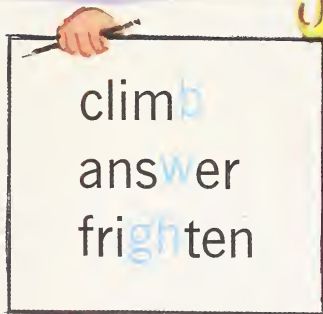
**Do not make these mistakes in writing g.**



**Do not make these mistakes in writing h.**



You have to write silent letters.



But you don't have to say them.

climb  
answer  
frighten

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Write your words as usual.
2. Say the words and draw lines through the silent consonants.

3. Study the *Dictionary Helps*. Which four words have the schwa (ə) sound in the unaccented syllable?

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. **Already** is written as one word, but **all right** is written as two words. Write **already** and **all right**.

2. Write the nine words in which **gh** is silent.

3. Write the five words that have a silent **w** or a silent **t**.

4. Write **half** and **calf**. Cross out the silent consonants.

5. Write **knock**, **know**, **knee**, **knit**, **knife**. Cross out silent consonants.

6. Write **climb**, **limb**, and **lamb**. Beside these words write **lumber**, **timber**, and **thimble**. Circle the group with the silent **b**'s.

7. Write **right**. Change the **r** to **f**, **m**, **br**, **sl**, **kn**. Write and say the five new words.

8. Write **bought**. Change the **b** to **br**, **f**, and **th**. Write the dictionary pronunciation for the last word.

9. Write **knee** and **know**. Add **l** to the first and **n** to the second. Write and say the two new words.

10. Write the five two-syllable words. Check your Spelling Dictionary to see how they are divided into syllables. Draw a line between the syllables of each word. Write the words again to show the dictionary pronunciation.

11. Write **listen**, **often**, and **soften**. Cross out the silent consonant in each word.

12. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS : ARE INTERESTING

In Old English, the *w* sound was pronounced in such words as *whose*. The *w* sound is much like a vowel sound, and sounded next to the *ü* vowel sound it is hard to say. People began to skip the *w* sound, but the *h* sound remained. So we have changed our way of saying *whose*, although we have not changed the spelling.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary uses a special sign to stand for the vowel sound in an unaccented syllable. The sign is *ə*, and it is called a *schwa*. Say the words **sofa**, **taken**, **pencil**, **lemon**, and **circus**. The first syllable in each word is accented. The dictionary uses the *ə* to stand for the sound of the vowel sound in the unaccented syllable.

This is the accent mark which tells you which syllable to say harder, or louder.

This is the *schwa* (*ə*), which tells you to say the unaccented vowel sound.

**fright·en** (frit'ən). 1. To make afraid. 2. To become afraid.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

palm

shepherd

caravan

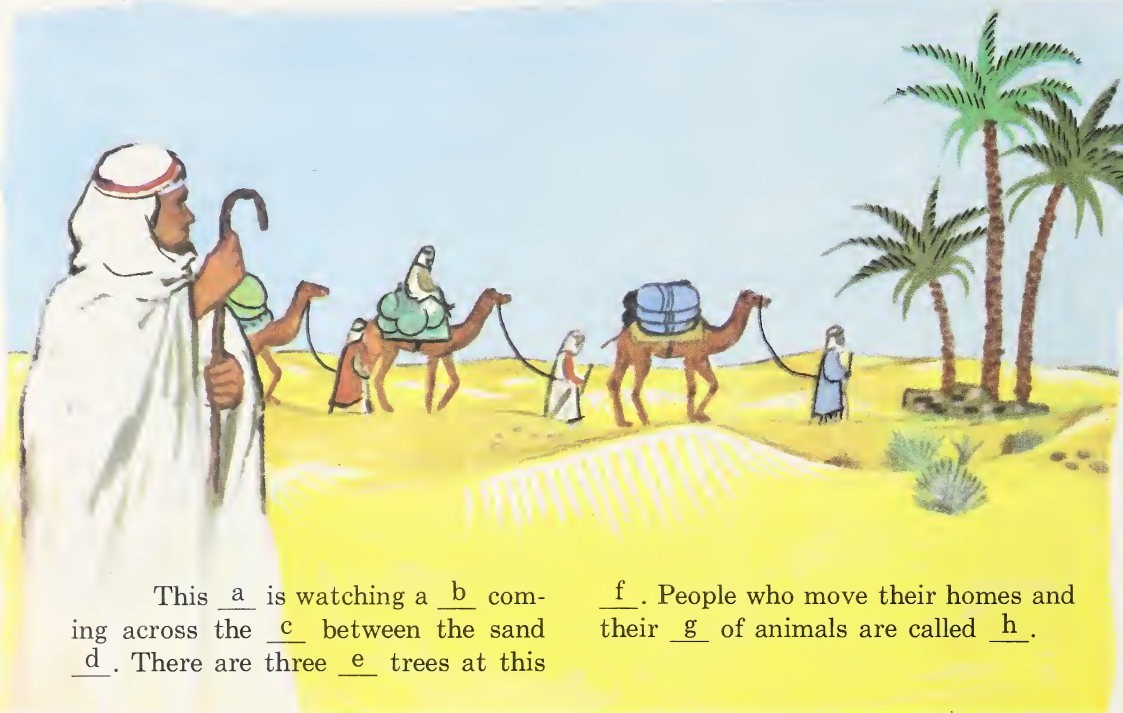
dune

desert

nomad

oasis

herd



This a is watching a b coming across the c between the sand d. There are three e trees at this

f. People who move their homes and their g of animals are called h.

1. Write **palm**. Change the **p** to **b**, then to **c**. Write and say the two new words. In words with **alm**, the    is silent.

2. Write **shepherd**. Draw a line between the syllables. Place the accent mark. Draw a ring around the silent letter.

3. A spot where there is water in a    is an   .

4. A sand hill is a   .

5. People who move from place to place are   .

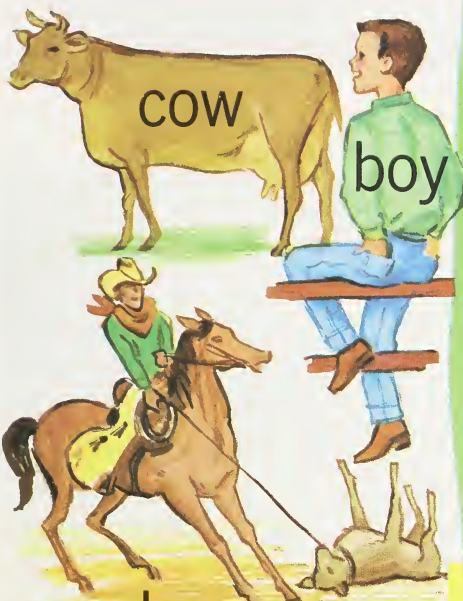
6. Travelers through the desert often form a   .

7. Write **hear**. Add a **d**. Say the new word. Write the word which sounds the same. Say the three words.

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 15 COMPOUNDS



cowboy

after noon

grandfather

birthday



good-by  
baseball  
bedroom  
cowboy  
upstairs  
downstairs  
fireplace  
outdoors  
overcoat  
popcorn

## REVIEW WORDS

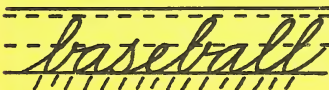
airplane

birthday

schoolhouse  
snowball  
snowman  
maybe  
forget

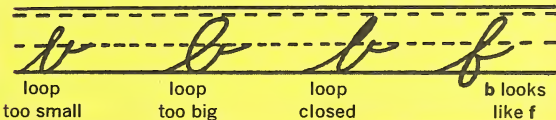
## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not crowd your letters. Check the spacing in your writing.



This is good spacing.

Do not make these mistakes in writing b.



loop  
too small

loop  
too big

loop  
closed

b looks  
like f

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

Compounds are made of words put together to make new words. Learn to spell one part, then the other. The mark between **good** and **by** is called a *hyphen* (hi' fən). Some compounds are

separated by hyphens, but most of them, like this list, are not.

1. Say and write your words.
2. Draw lines between the parts of the words you have written.

good-by	cowboy	fireplace	popcorn	snowman	REVIEW WORDS
baseball	upstairs	outdoors	schoolhouse	maybe	airplane
bedroom	downstairs	overcoat	snowball	forget	birthday

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Use the word in heavy type to make compounds with the others:

- ball**, base, foot, basket.
- room**, bed, school.
- stairs**, up, down.
- birth**, place, day.
- air**, plane, mail, port.
- snow**, ball, man, fall, flake.
- school**, house, book.

2. The hyphenated word may be spelled another way. Write both spellings.

3. Although **forget** is not a compound, you can spell it by parts. Write this word.

4. Write **overcoat**, **cowboy**, **fireplace**, **popcorn**, **outdoors**, and **maybe**. Draw lines between the parts of these compounds.

5. Write **snowman**. Change **snow** to **fire**, **mail**, **police**. Write and say the three new words.

6. Write **book**. Make it a compound word by adding **note** at the beginning. Write **book** three more times. Begin one new compound word with **pocket**, and end the two others with **mark** and with **store**. Say the four compound words to yourself.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Long ago, when people parted, they said, "God be with ye." Through the years, this farewell became simply *good-by* or *good-bye*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

In most compound words, the dictionary shows two accent marks. One is a heavy accent mark. The other is a lighter accent mark, showing a less heavy accent.

This is the heavy accent mark.

This is a lighter accent mark.

**base·ball** (bās'bôl'). 1. A game played with bat and ball and two teams of nine players each, on a field with four bases. 2. The ball used in the game.

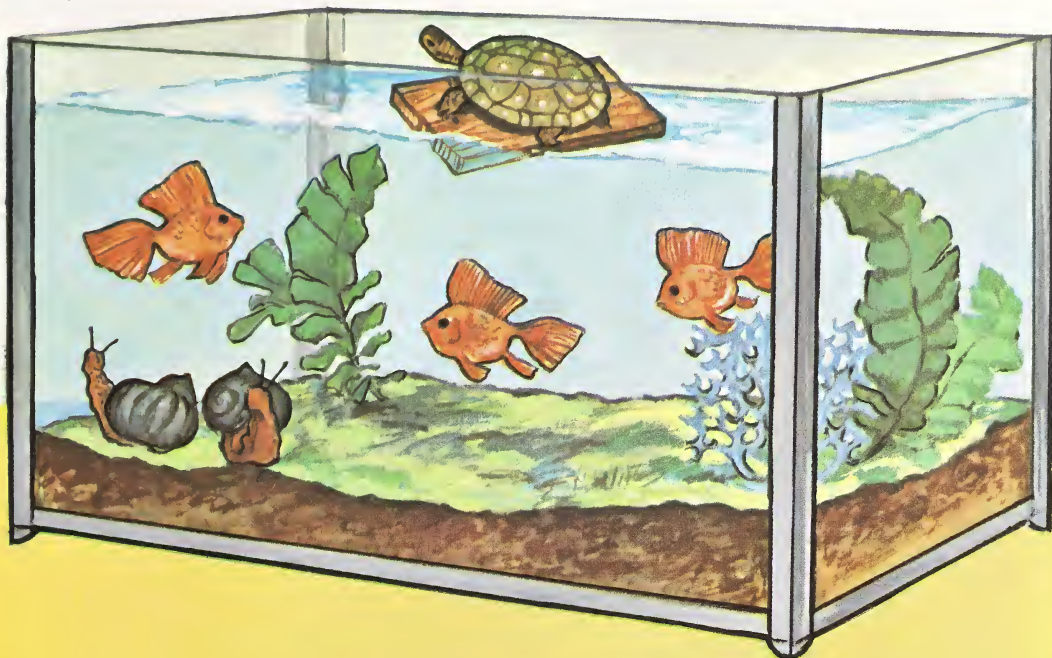
## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

aquarium  
seaweed  
algae

snail  
turtle  
goldfish



In this a you can see three b, two c, and a d. The plants are e, which is a kind of f.

1. Write **algae**. Then write it to show the dictionary pronunciation.

2. Write the two compound words. Draw lines between the parts.

3. Write **fail**. Change **f** to **tr**, to **p**, to **m**, to **j**, and to **sn**.

4. Which animals have shells?

5. A tank for water animals is an \_\_\_\_.

6. Two words in the list have almost the same meaning. Write them.

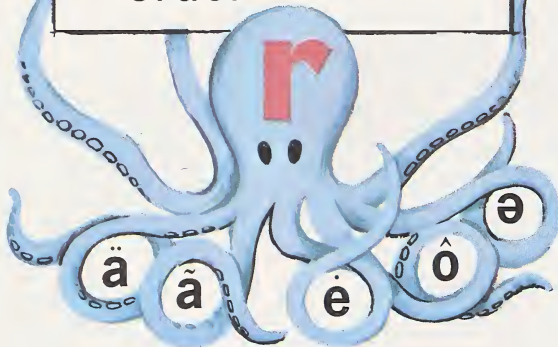
7. Write the word in which **qu** spells the **kw** sounds.

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 16 VOWELS BEFORE *r*

fär cäre tēr  
ôder razər



Vowels before *r* are hard to hear. You often cannot tell what the vowel is by sound, so you must look carefully and remember vowels before *r*.

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes.



e looks  
like i

e looks  
like l

r has  
no point

a looks  
like u

a looks  
like ie

a looks  
like o

## REVIEW WORDS

wear  
sure

fur  
born  
burn  
dirt  
worm  
world  
storm  
heart  
desert  
different  
surprise  
forest  
remember  
turkey  
several

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
2. Study the *Dictionary Helps* to learn about the vowel sound of *ä*, as in **arm**.

3. Use the Spelling Dictionary to find how each vowel before *r* should be marked. Notice that there are two pronunciations for **desert**.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the seven words in which the vowel sound before **r** is **ê**. Write the three words in which the vowel sound before **r** is **ô**. Circle each vowel before **r**.

2. Write the word in which the vowel sound is **ä**. Cross out the silent vowel.

3. Write antonyms, or opposite words, for **near**, **light**, **soft**, and **cool**. These four words will have a vowel before **r**. Say them.

4. Write the review words. Beside each word, show the dictionary mark for the sound of the vowel before **r**.



5. Write **pitch**, **read**, **post**, **crack**. Add **-er** to each one. Write and say the four new words.

6. Write the five words in which the vowel sound before **r** is **ə**. Circle the unaccented vowel before **r**.

7. Write **pat**, **than**, **face**, **fat**. Change each **a** to **or**. Say the new words.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Long ago, a bird from Africa was brought to Turkey. From Turkey it was brought to Europe, where people called it a "turkey bird." People thought our American bird was the same one, so it, too, got the name *turkey*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The **r** colors all vowels which it follows.

The vowel sound in **her** is shown as **ê** no matter what the spelling may be.

**fur** (fêr). 1. Soft coat of hair that covers many animals. 2. Made of fur: *a fur coat*. 3. Clothes made of fur: *Mother's furs keep her warm*.

The vowel sound in **for** is shown as **ô** no matter what the spelling may be.

**for·est** (fôr'ist). 1. Thick woods. 2. Of the forest: *a forest fire*.

The vowel sound in **arm** is shown as **ä** no matter what the spelling may be.

**heart** (härt). 1. Organ that pumps blood in the body. 2. Feelings: *She has a kind heart*. 3. Kindness. 4. Courage. 5. Middle; center. 6. Main part. 7. This figure: ♥.

In unaccented syllables the vowel before **r** usually has the schwa sound.

**dif·fer·ent** (dif'ər ənt). Unlike; not the same.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

root

leaves

bulb

stem

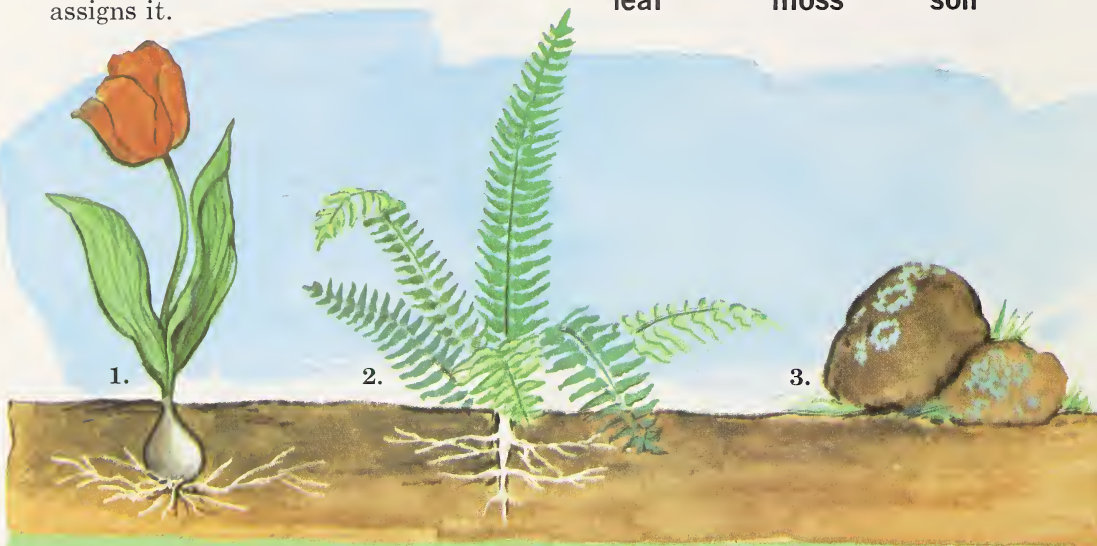
fern

tulip

leaf

moss

soil



Plant No. 1 is a a. It has two b and a thin c. Buried in the d is a e, from which comes the f of the tulip. Plant No. 2 is a g, which does

not have flowers. No. 3 shows small, soft, green plants called h, which grow on rocks and trees.

1. Write the two-syllable word. Draw a line between the syllables. Place the accent mark.

2. Write **oil**. Put **b**, then **s**, then **br** in front of **oil**.

3. Write four words in which the vowel sounds are **e**, **ē**, **è**, and **u**.

4. Write **leaf**. Write the plural form.

5. Write **boss**. Change the **b** to **l**, to **m**, to **t**. Say the new words.

6. Write **boot**. Change the **b** to **r**, to **sh**, to **t**. Say the new words.

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 17 HOMONYMS

A *homonym* is a word which is pronounced the same as another word but which has a meaning different from that of the other word and also a different spelling.



hole	fair	seem
whole	hay	real
roll	hour	sew
deer	meet	won
die	sea	break

REVIEW WORDS      knew    heard

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in writing **m**.

 **m** looks like **ni**       mixed slant

 loops not same       too tall

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
2. Say the following words and find a homonym from the list for each: **see**,



sun

son



hole



whole

dye, role, one, our, hey, dear, new,  
so, reel, brake, herd, meat, fare,  
hole, seam.

hole	deer	hay	sea	sew	REVIEW WORDS
whole	die	hour	seem	won	knew
roll	fair	meet	real	break	heard

## B \* STUDY HELPS

For each sentence, write one word that means the same as the words in dark type. Beside that word, write its homonym.

1. His hat was **not old**.
2. Our team **did not lose** the game.
3. I **listened to** the noise.
4. He pressed the **entire** suit.
5. He had an exciting **part** in the play.
6. We will **join** Mother later.
7. Is that a **true** story?
8. The farmer sold the **dried grass**.
9. **Look at** that sign.

10. She will **work with a needle**.

11. The cruel ruler was not **just** to his poor subjects.

12. Please don't shoot the pretty **animal with antlers**.

13. Did you **shatter** the window when you threw the baseball?

14. His coat became torn along the **joined edges**.

15. He said that he would return to the store in exactly **sixty minutes**.

16. It is time to **color** the Easter eggs for the children.

17. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Many of our words came from the French, who spelled words with *h* even when they had no *h* sound. Later, English people began to sound the *h* in some words, such as *hospital*, but not in common words, such as *hour*. That is why we spell *hour* with *h* but do not sound it.

*Homonyms* sound alike, but they are different in spelling and in meaning. Use your dictionary to help you with homonyms.

Notice that the spelling of these two words is different, but the pronunciation is the same.

**hole** (hōl). 1. Open place: *a hole in a stocking*. 2. Place which is lower than the part around it: *a hole in the ground*.

**whole** (hōl). 1. Having all its parts. 2. The total: *Two halves make a whole*. 3. Not broken. 4. Well; healthy.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

weigh  
weight  
ton

scale  
length

width  
measure



Joe put the heavy square box on the a to b it. The c of the box is one d. Joe is trying to e the

box. The f is three feet, so the g must be three feet, also.

1. Write **son**. Change the **s** to **w**, to **t**. Write and say the two new words.

2. Write the homonyms of **way** and **wait**.

The **ei** spells the    sound.

The **gh** is    in these words.

3. The    of a    is 2,000 pounds on a   .

4. We can    the    and the    of a rectangle with a ruler or a yardstick.

E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 18 REVIEW

The **ou** sound can be spelled **ou** or **ow**.

Watch out for silent letters.

Spell compounds part by part.

Notice which vowel comes before **r**.

Spell the right homonym.



answer	frighten	listen	straight	whose
bright	half	often	taught	all right
climb	knock	sleigh	though	writing

## 13

slow  
loud  
cloud  
bowl  
sound  
south  
below  
pound  
mouth  
follow  
proud  
mouse  
arrow  
mountain  
tomorrow

## 15

good-by  
baseball  
bedroom  
cowboy  
upstairs  
downstairs  
fireplace  
outdoors  
overcoat  
popcorn  
schoolhouse  
snowball  
snowman  
maybe  
forget

## 17

hole	fair	seem
whole	hay	real
roll	hour	sew
deer	meet	won
die	sea	break

## 14

## 16

fur  
born  
burn  
dirt  
worm  
world  
storm  
heart  
desert  
different  
surprise  
forest  
remember  
turkey  
several

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the new words in Units 13-17 to be sure that you can spell them all.

2. The vowel sound in the words pictured here is spelled **ou** or **ow**. Write these words.



3. These pictures show words with silent letters. Write the words.



4. Write these compounds.

5. Write these vowel-r words.



6. These words have homonyms. Be sure to write the correct word.



7. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning. Write an antonym from Units

13-17 for each of the words you see below.

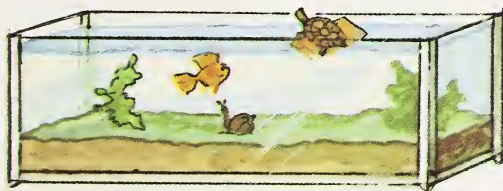
a. same b. upstairs c. remember  
d. dull e. crooked f. valley

8. **Synonyms** are words that mean the same or nearly the same. Write synonyms from Units 13-17 for each of the words below.

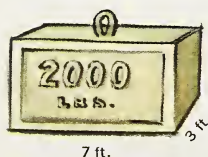
a. reply b. woods  
c. amazement d. scare  
e. sled f. under

## B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

divide	palm	aquarium	root	weigh
divisor	shepherd	seaweed	stem	weight
quotient	caravan	algae	leaf	ton
division	dune	snail	leaves	scale
dividend	desert	turtle	fern	length
remainder	nomad	goldfish	moss	width
	oasis		bulb	measure
	herd		tulip	
			soil	



1. In the \_\_\_ you can see three animals: a \_\_\_, a \_\_\_, and a \_\_\_. The plant in the aquarium is \_\_\_, or \_\_\_.



2. This iron \_\_\_ one \_\_\_. The \_\_\_ of the weight is 7 ft. and the \_\_\_ is 3 ft. If you divide the length by the

width, the \_\_\_ is 2, the \_\_\_ is 7, the \_\_\_ is 3, and the \_\_\_ is 1.

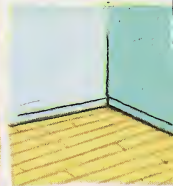


3. In this picture, you can see a \_\_\_ coming over the sand \_\_\_ to the \_\_\_. A \_\_\_ is standing under a \_\_\_ tree.

4. This plant is a \_\_\_\_.  
It has a thin \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_  
is buried in the \_\_\_\_\_. It  
has two \_\_\_\_\_.



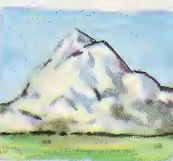
3. Look at the pictures and say the words. For each word that is pictured below, write the correct pronunciation.



a. sēr'kæl  
sēr'kæs  
sēr'kit

b. pol'ish  
pə lēs'  
pe lit'

c. kôr'nær  
kôr net'  
kôr'sit



d. kab'ə nit e. kich'ən f. moun'tə nēr'  
kab'ij ket'əl moun'tən  
kab'ən kit'ən moun'tə nəs

## D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Write this sentence: **Though he was frightened today, he will be all right by tomorrow.** Compare your writing with the *Handwriting Hints* on pages 37, 40, 43, 46, and 49. Are all of your smallest size letters the same size — one space high? Are your loop letters two spaces high? Do the tails of your tail letters go halfway down to the next lower base line?

## E \* FINAL TEST

## G \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Entry words in a dictionary are divided into parts called *syllables*. You know that some syllables are said with more force than other syllables and that an *accent mark* is used to show which syllable is to be accented.

The words below are divided into syllables as they would be in a dictionary. Say each word to yourself and notice which syllable you accent. Put an accent mark after the accented syllable in each word you write.

gath er	noth ing	de cide
rath er	hang ing	re ceive
dif fer ent	re cess	cov er
to mor row	de sert	sur prise
dur ing	des ert	sev er al

2. Most compound words have a light accent as well as the heavy accent. Read the following sentences and find the eight compound words. Write each compound and put in the marks to show the heavy and the light accents.

a. By the schoolhouse, the boys made a snowman out of three big snowballs.

b. At the party, the girls went downstairs and popped popcorn in the fireplace.

c. The boys are outdoors playing baseball.



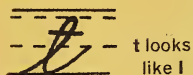


You can remember the short vowel sounds by the key words:



## HANDWRITING HINTS

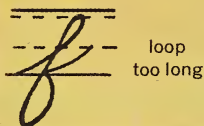
Do not make these mistakes in writing t and f.



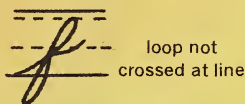
t looks like l



too short



loop too long



loop not crossed at line

met

act

cap

camp

crops

sad

rest

gift

spend

felt

hut

west

mud

spent

silk

REVIEW WORDS

catch

swim

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

You have learned that the dictionary shows the short vowel sounds as **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**. Say the vowel sound in each of the words in your list.

1. Say and write your words.
2. After each word, write the vowel used in the word. Does the Spelling Dictionary mark these vowels?

met	act	cap	camp	crops	REVIEW WORDS
sad	rest	gift	spend	felt	catch
hut	west	mud	spent	silk	swim

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Study the *Dictionary Helps*. From the word list, write synonyms for **do**, **sleep**, **unhappy**, and **touched**.

2. Write the words which have the same vowel sound as the picture words below.



(5)



(2)




(3)



(6)



(1)

3. Write the two new words which begin like .

4. Write **swim**. Change the **i** to **a**, to **u**. Say the two new words.

5. Write **spend**. Drop the **d**. Change the vowel to **a**, to **i**, to **u**. Write and say the three new words.

6. Write **west**. Change the **w** to **b**. Change it to **t**, **n**, **v**, **p**, and **r**. Say the six new words.

7. Write **catch**. Change the **c** to **b**, to **h**, **l**, and **p**. Say the four new words.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS : ARE INTERESTING

Long ago, *crop* meant a "grain top." Because the grain was cut, *crop* also came to mean "cut," and "that which is cut." The farmer cuts, or *crops*, his grain and harvests his *crops*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

To help you understand what a word means, the dictionary sometimes explains the word by using it in a sentence. Sometimes there is a picture to show you what the word means. Another way the dictionary explains the meaning of a word is by giving a *synonym*. *Synonyms* are words that mean the same or almost the same.

Notice that there is no mark for the short vowel sound.

### Synonyms

**sad** (sad). 1. Unhappy; sorrowful; gloomy. 2. Causing sorrow: a *sad* loss.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

clam

salmon

lobster

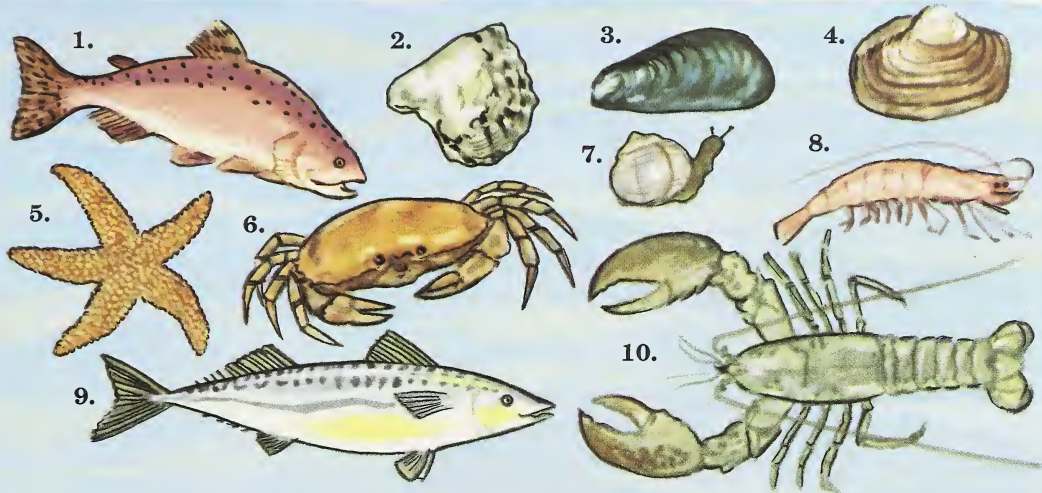
crab

oyster

mackerel

shrimp

mussel



Here are drawings of ten water animals. Write the numbers and the

names of the eight listed as your subject words.

1. A homonym of **muscle** is —, which is a shellfish.

2. Write **ham** and **cab**. Change the **h** to **j**, to **sl**, to **cl**. Change the **c** to **j**, to **sl**, to **cr**. Write and say the six new words.

3. Write the word with the same vowel sound as **boy**.

4. Write the word with a silent **l**.



5. It is plain to see that this is a —, and



this is a —.

6. Write the name of the salt-water fish. Spell it to show the pronunciation as the Spelling Dictionary does.

## E \* FINAL TEST ■





someone  
anyone  
anyway

everybody  
everyone  
everything

everywhere  
himself  
myself  
themselves  
breakfast  
reindeer  
without  
beside  
forgot

### HANDWRITING HINTS

When you write long words, you may not keep all your letters the right size.

*someone someone*

Do not make these mistakes in writing **n**.

*n* looks like u

*n* looks like ri

### REVIEW WORDS

that's haven't

### A \* WORDS YOU NEED

In Unit 15 your spelling list was made up of compounds, or “put-together” words. Hundreds of English words are compounds. If we can spell the parts, these big words are easy to

spell. The word **beside** was once **by side**. The words **forgot** and **without** are not truly compounds, but their parts may be remembered as though they were.

1. Say and write your words.
2. Draw lines between the parts.
3. Think of as many compound words (like **football**, **toothbrush**, **flagpole**) as you can.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Use the starting words with each of the others to make compounds.

- a. **some**, one, body, how, thing.
- b. **any**, one, way, where, how.
- c. **every**, body, one, thing, where.
- d. **self**, him, my, her, it.
- e. **selves**, them, our.
- f. **break**, fast, down.
- g. **deer**, rein, skin.
- h. **with**, in, out.

2. Three new words really are not true compounds because the whole word does not mean the same as the two parts combined. Write them.

3. Write **someone**. Change **one** to **day**, **time**, **way**, **where**. Write and say the four new words.

4. Write **myself**. Change the **my** to **your**. Write and say the new word. Write the new word again, using **selves** in place of **self**. Say this word.

5. Your review words this week are *contractions*. In a way, contractions are “put-together” words, also. When we *contract*, or shorten, words, we put two or more words together, but we leave out some letters. Write **that is** and the contraction. Write **have not** and the contraction.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

To *fast* means “not to eat.” When you sleep at night, you *fast*. When you eat your first meal of the day, you *break* your *fast* — with *breakfast*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

Notice the voiced **th** sound.

Notice the accent on the second syllable.

Synonym

Here the **ei** has the sound of **ā**.

Synonym

**with·out** (wĪTH out'). 1. Lacking; free from: *He is the only one without a coat.* 2. Outside of; beyond: *The men camped without the walls of the city.*

**rein·deer** (rān'dēer'). A kind of large deer, with branching horns, found in the north.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

blackbird  
bluebird  
woodpecker

bluejay      wren  
pigeon      sparrow  
cardinal



Here are drawings of ten well-known birds. Write the numbers and

names of the eight listed in your subject words.

1. Four of the words from your subject word list are compounds. Write these and draw a line between the parts of each one.

2. The **w** is silent before **r** in English. Write the word from the list in which **w** is silent before **r**. Say this word. Write any other such word and say it to yourself.

3. Write **pigeon**. Write it to show the dictionary pronunciation.

4. Write the word in which **ow** spells the **ō** sound.

5. Write the two words which have three syllables. Draw lines between the syllables.

## E \* FINAL TEST



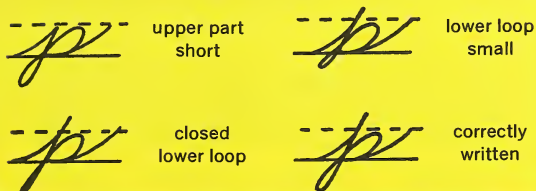
# UNIT 21 DIVIDING WORDS INTO SYLLABLES



Cut big words into parts that are easy to spell. When you see a vowel, two consonants, and a vowel, cut between the consonants.

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in writing **p**.



<i>bottom</i>	<i>butter</i>
<i>cotton</i>	<i>doctor</i>
<i>dollar</i>	<i>fifteen</i>
<i>happen</i>	<i>hello</i>
<i>pasture</i>	<i>master</i>
<i>picture</i>	<i>sudden</i>
<i>suppose</i>	<i>wonder</i>
<i>corner</i>	

REVIEW  
WORDS

until

rabbit

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

In Units 15 and 20 you made spelling easier by cutting compounds into parts. You can cut other long words into parts, or syllables. You have used your dictionary to help you do this many times.

Study the picture at the top of the page. Many words have in them a vowel, then two consonants, and then another vowel. We usually cut such words between the consonants. Then we can learn to spell the parts.

bottom	happen	suppose	doctor	master	REVIEW WORDS
cotton	pasture	corner	fifteen	sudden	until
dollar	picture	butter	hello	wonder	rabbit

1. Say and write your words.

2. Decide how each word in the list should be divided into syllables. Study the parts so that you can learn to spell the whole word.

3. Find several other words like these and cut them into parts.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. The dictionary divides the entry word into syllables for you, but you can divide words like these by yourself. Write the new words and the review words.

Write **v c c v**, for **vowel-consonant-consonant-vowel**, under four

letters of each word. Then draw a line between the consonants.

2. Say the words as if each syllable were a word. This will make it easier to learn the spelling.

3. Vowels before **r** are hard to hear. Write the six words with **-er**, **-or**, and **-ar** endings.

4. Write the four words in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

5. Write the two words which end with the **chər** sound.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

The words *hollo* or *holloa* were once used (1) to show surprise, (2) to mean "stop," and (3) to get dogs to chase in hunting. *Hello* came into use about 1880, with the invention of the telephone.

Notice that the **-ture** ending sounds like **chər**. The schwa shows the vowel sound.

The dictionary gives five definitions for the word **picture**. When you look up a word with several meanings in the dictionary, you must be sure to select the right definition.

**pic·ture** (pik'chər). 1. Drawing, painting, or photograph: *He has a good picture of a dog.* 2. Scene: *The wild flowers on the hill make a lovely picture.* 3. Likeness; image: *The baby is the picture of his father.* 4. To paint; draw: *The artist pictured the scene.* 5. To form a picture of; imagine: *It is hard to picture the earth as it was five thousand years ago.*

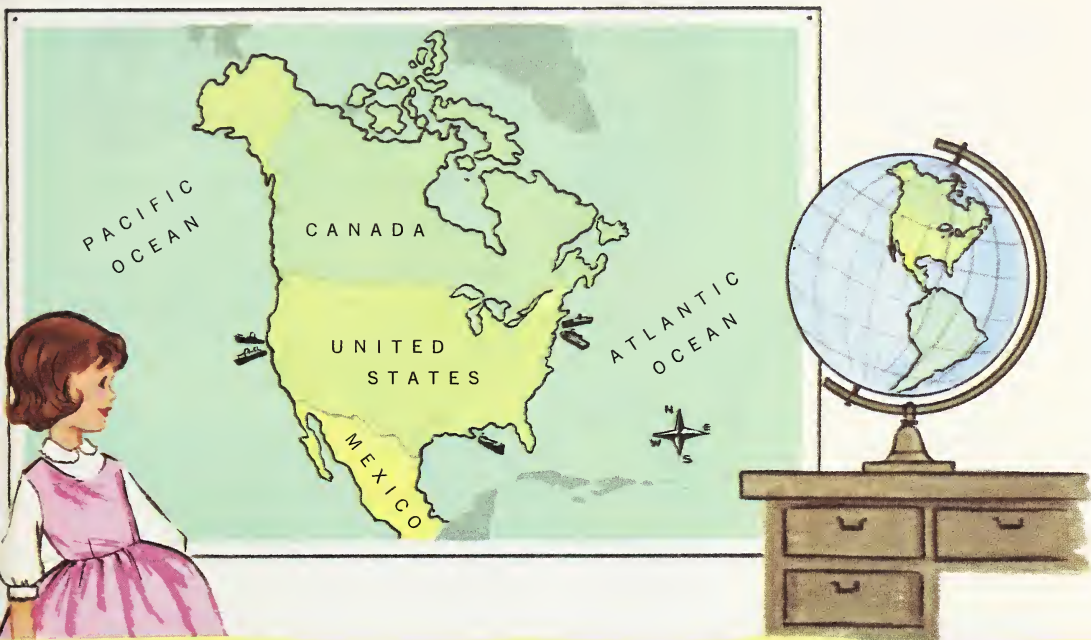
## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

United States  
Atlantic Ocean  
Pacific Ocean

harbor  
hemisphere  
map      port



This is a a of the b. To the west of this country lies the c. To the east is the d. There are many

e and f where ships land on the g and h coasts. Our country, the i, is in the Western j.

1. **Hemisphere** is a word made from two Greek words. **Hemi-** means "half." **Sphere** means "ball." **Hemisphere** is "half of the ball" (or earth). In words from Greek, the **f** sound is spelled   . Write **-sphere** and add **hemi-**.

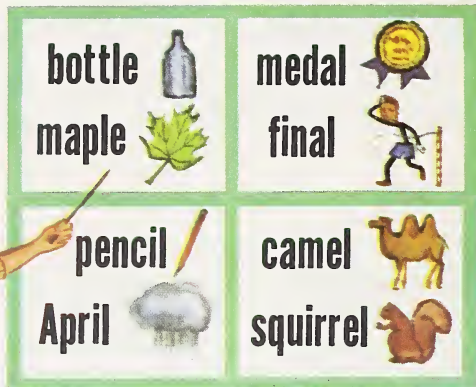
2. Write the words **harbor**, **map**, and **port**. Look up each word in the Spelling Dictionary and write its pronunciation beside it.

## E \* FINAL TEST ■

bottle  
castle  
jungle  
marble  
middle  
needle  
stable  
cattle  
able  
maple  
tumble  
riddle  
cradle  
vegetable  
bicycle

## REVIEW WORDS

table      uncle



Say each of the words in the picture. Notice that the ending in every word sounds the same. Look up each of these words in the Spelling Dictionary to see how it shows the pronunciation of the endings.

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in writing d, l, and e.

*cl*

d looks like cl

*l*

loop too small

*l*

loop too big

*u*

e looks like i

*d l e*

correctly written

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

Say each of the words in the picture. Notice that the ending in every word sounds the same. Look up each of these words in the Spelling Dictionary to see how it shows the pronunciation of the endings.

These endings come only in unaccented syllables of words with two or more syllables. The consonant before

the -le ending goes with the ending to make a syllable. The -le spelling is most often used.

1. Say and write your words.

2. Study the *Dictionary Helps* and decide how to divide the new words. Draw lines between the syllables. For words of more than two syllables, use the Spelling Dictionary.



## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the fifteen two-syllable words. Mark the first vowel in each word. You will need to use these marks: **ā**, **ä**, and **ē**. If the vowel is short, it needs no mark.

2. Write the three-syllable word and show the pronunciation from the Spelling Dictionary.

3. Write the three words in which a **t** is silent.

4. Write the five words in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

5. Write the word which has three schwa (ə) sounds and circle each place where ə occurs in the word.

6. Write the four words with doubled consonants. Make syllables by drawing lines between the consonants.

7. Using **-dle**, make two-syllable words from each of these.

pad\_\_

cud\_\_

sad\_\_

bri\_\_

han\_\_

fid\_\_

can\_\_

noo\_\_

8. Using **-ble**, make two-syllable words from each of these.

peb\_\_

stum\_\_

nib\_\_

gob\_\_

tum\_\_

war\_\_

dab\_\_

jum\_\_

9. Using **-tle**, make two-syllable words from each of these.

rat\_\_

set\_\_

bee\_\_

tat\_\_

lit\_\_

bat\_\_

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

The first part of the word *bicycle* is *bi*, which means "two." *Cycle* comes from a Greek word meaning "circle or wheel." So, a *bicycle* is simply a "two-wheel" vehicle.

Sometimes, when a word has several very different meanings, the word has separate entries in the dictionary.

The **le** usually goes with the consonant before the **l** to make up the last syllable. Notice that you hear the schwa sound in most **-le** words.

The little numbers tell you that these are the first and second entries for this word.

**sta·ble**<sup>1</sup> (stā'bəl). 1. A building where horses or cattle are kept. 2. To put or keep in a stable: *He stabled his horse.*

**sta·ble**<sup>2</sup> (stā'bəl). Firm; steady; unlikely to move or change: *A new ladder is more stable than an old one.*

## DICTIONARY HELPS

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

title	sentence	proofread
margin	paragraph	indent
capital (letter)		

### *A Puppy Birthday*

*Yesterday was my birthday. mother got me a little pup. When my big brother came home, he had a present too. It was a puppy! then my uncle came to see me. He also had a present. It was*

The a of this story is "A Puppy Birthday." If you b it, you will see the writer did not leave a c on the side of the paper. The second

d does not begin with a e letter. The writer did not f the first word of the g, either.

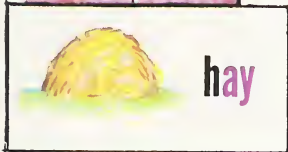
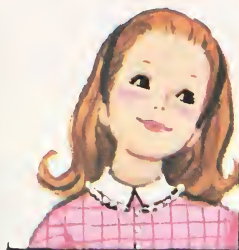
1. Write the compound word. Draw a line between the parts.

2. Write the **-le** word. Show the dictionary pronunciation.

3. **Paragraph** comes from two Greek words. The **-graph** part means "write." The **ph** spells the    sound. Write **paragraph**. Draw a line between the parts.

4. The name of a story is its a. You should write your story in complete b. On the left side of the page, leave a c. Begin each sentence with a d letter. You should e each paragraph, and you should always f your story to catch any mistakes you might make.

## E \* FINAL TEST ■



oil	dark
arm	roof
lay	noise
zoo	pool
pay	clay
war	park
stood	enjoy
gray	

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes:

u

a looks like ie

u

o looks like ie

u

a looks like u

a

o looks like a

i

i looks like e

a o e

correctly written

## REVIEW WORDS

clothes

because

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

Say the words in the picture. You can hear the two different sounds of **oo** in **foot** and **moon**. You can hear the **ä** sound in **star**, the **ā** sound in **hay**, the **oi** sound in **oil** and **boy**.

Study the *Dictionary Helps* to see how the dictionary shows these sounds.

1. Say and write your words.

2. After each new word, show the vowel sound as the dictionary does.



oil	zoo	stood	roof	clay	REVIEW WORDS
arm	pay	gray	noise	park	clothes
lay	war	dark	pool	enjoy	because

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the three words which have the **ä** vowel sound. Say **war**. Is the vowel sound the same as in **arm**? Write **war** and say it again.

2. Write the three words which have the **oi** vowel sound. Put a **b** before **oil**. Write and say each of the words.

3. Write the four words with the **ay** spelling of the **ä** sound. Write eight more **-ay** words with these beginning consonants: **b, d, h, j, m, r, s,** and **w**.

4. Write the words with the **oo** spelling. After each word, show the dictionary symbol for the **oo** sound.

5. Write the review words.

6. Write a word with the **ü** vowel sound that means:

a. any instrument used in doing work.

b. middle of the day.

c. to bend over.

7. Write a word with the **u** vowel sound that means:

a. laid hold of; grasped.

b. trembled. c. a small stream.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS ARE INTERESTING

**Zoo** comes from a Greek word meaning "animal." A famous collection of animals was kept at the *Zoological Gardens* in London. *Zoological Gardens* was too long, so people shortened it to *zoo*. Any such collection of animals is now called a *zoo*.

### DICTIONARY HELPS

When the **oo** has a long sound, the dictionary shows it as **ü**. The dictionary shows the short sound of **oo** as **u** as in **stood**.

The dictionary shows this a sound before **r** as **ä**.

The dictionary shows the long a sound as **ā** and the oi sound as **oi** no matter how they are spelled.

**zoo** (zü). Place where wild animals are kept and shown.

**park** (pärk). 1. Land set aside for the public's pleasure. 2. Grounds around a fine house. 3. To leave for a time in a certain place: *Park the car*.

**clay** (klā). A sticky kind of earth which hardens when baked.

**enjoy** (en joi'). To have or use with joy; be happy with.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

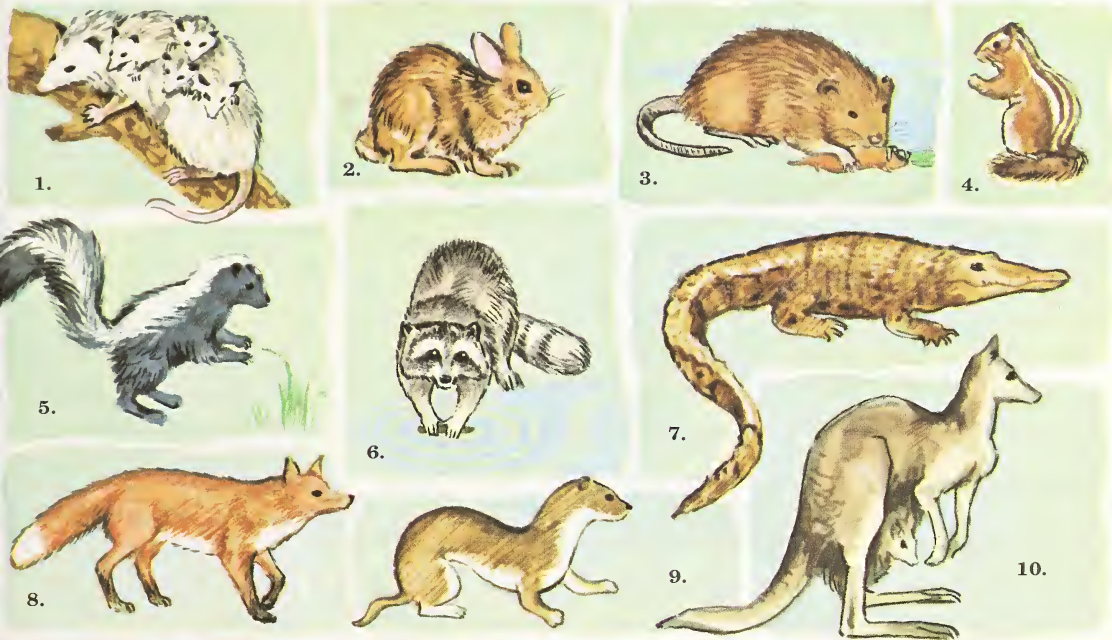
Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

kangaroo  
raccoon  
chipmunk

muskrat  
opossum  
crocodile

skunk  
weasel



Here are drawings of ten animals. Write the numbers and names of

the eight listed as your subject words.

1. Write the word with these vowel sounds: **a**, **ə**, **ü**.

2. Write **sunk**. Change the **s** to **dr**, to **tr**, to **ch**, and to **sk**. Write the four new words.

3. Write the words that rhyme with **moon** and **pile**.

4. Write the word with these vowel sounds: **ə**, **o**, **ə**. Place the accent mark.

5. Write the word in which **s** spells the **z** sound.

6. A small striped squirrel is a \_\_\_\_.

7. Write the compound word.

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 24 REVIEW

Spell  
some words  
as they sound.

Spell compounds  
part by part.

For  
easy spelling,  
divide words  
into syllables.

Note the  
spellings of  
all endings.

Some words have  
tricky vowels.



19

met	act	cap	camp	crops
sad	rest	gift	spend	felt
hut	west	mud	spent	silk

20

someone  
anyone  
anyway

everybody  
everyone  
everything  
everywhere

himself  
myself  
themselves  
breakfast

21

bottom	butter
cotton	doctor
dollar	fifteen
happen	hello
pasture	master
picture	sudden
suppose	wonder
corner	

bottle  
castle  
jungle  
marble  
middle

reindeer  
without  
beside  
forgot

22

needle  
stable  
cattle  
able  
maple  
tumble  
riddle  
cradle  
vegetable  
bicycle

23

oil	dark
arm	roof
lay	noise
zoo	pool
pay	clay
war	park
stood	enjoy
gray	

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the new words in Units 19-23. Work hard on any words you missed on the weekly tests.

2. Write these words as they sound.

3. Compound words can be written part by part. Notice the parts of these compounds; then write the words.





4. These words end with the **al** sound. Note the spelling; then write the words.



5. Write these tricky-vowel words.



6. In the first puzzle following, find the word in the colored squares. You can do this if you find the proper words to fill in the spaces across. All the words needed to complete the puzzle are in the lists for Units 19-23.

A head covering

Behave

Ran into

Give money for



7. Do this puzzle in the same way. All the words are from Units 19-23.

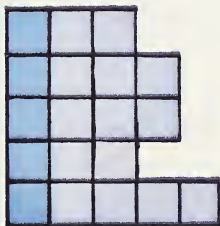
Soft, wet dirt

Having power

Place with trees

Put down

Be happy with



8. This puzzle is harder than the others. The hidden word is not in the lists, but all the others are.

Take place

100¢

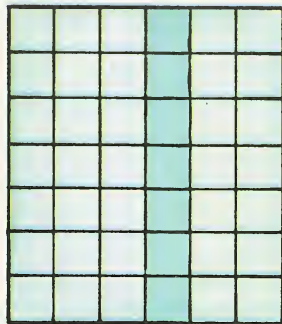
Anybody

Yellow fat

Kind of cloth

Me

Unexpected



9. The words of the following sentences are mixed up. Rewrite the sentences so that they make sense.

- A gift bicycle my was.
- To happens me everything.
- The gray looked everybody at roof dark.
- The riddle wondered answer to everyone how.
- The cattle brought the pasture from the stable to we.

10. The letters in some of the words in these sentences are mixed up. Unscramble the words and rewrite the sentences on your paper. All the scrambled words are from the lists.

- Was there a lot of seino at the ozo?
- Did the tocred eat his frastabek?
- Is there dum at the tomtob of the lopo?
- Were you beal to get a gevabetel?
- Did you blumet in the krad?

## B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

clam	blackbird	United States	title	kangaroo
crab	bluebird	Atlantic Ocean	margin	raccoon
shrimp	woodpecker	Pacific Ocean	capital (letter)	chipmunk
salmon	bluejay	harbor	sentence	muskrat
oyster	pigeon	hemisphere	paragraph	opossum
mussel	cardinal	map	proofread	crocodile
lobster	wren	port	indent	skunk
mackerel	sparrow			weasel

You should be able to guess which of your subject words fits each sentence. Write the correct word from the subject word list above.

1. Now there are 50 of **US**.
2. Oo! I'm a great jumper.
3. I've got a **dent** in me.
4. Call these poor fish **Mac** and **Sam**.

5. We two are true blue.
6. We two mussels haven't much muscle. But we two are most alike.
7. Didn't those Greeks know how to spell the **f** sound?
8. What could be wetter and saltier?
9. This kind of reading isn't fun.
10. I have a **cap** and a **pit**, **Al**.

## C \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

Sometimes the dictionary gives more than one definition for an entry word. When you look up such a word, you must be careful to choose the proper definition.

Read again the definitions for **picture** in the *Dictionary Helps* for Unit 21. Tell which definition fits each sentence by writing "def. 1" or "def. 2" and so on for each sentence.

- a. That artist pictures dogs well.
- b. This is a poor picture of him.
- c. Picture him as a boy.

- d. The gray mountains against the blue sky make a beautiful picture.
- e. He is the picture of health.

## D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Practice writing **waffle** and **tattle**. These words use the letters you have practiced. Compare your writing with the sample.

*waffle tattle*

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 25 UNEXPECTED SPELLINGS

Not bad, but  
my ears say it  
should be i.

This one is  
all right.

But why an o?

We do need  
this one.

I couldn't find f so  
I brought these.



front  
field

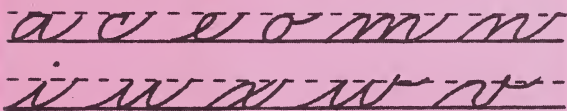
true  
suit

young  
ocean

cousin  
enough  
women  
minute  
instead  
believe  
furniture  
beautiful  
handkerchief

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Write all of the smallest size letters the same  
size, one space tall.



Do not make these mistakes:



c looks  
like i



c looks  
like C

## REVIEW WORDS

build says

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

Some words have spellings we  
do not expect from their sounds. The  
picture at the top of the page shows  
such a word, **enough**. The dictionary  
shows the pronunciation of **enough** as

**i nuf'**. We might expect the spelling  
to be **enuf** or **inuf**. When words are  
not spelled as we expect them to be,  
we must look carefully to see how the  
spellings are different.



front	suit	cousin	minute	furniture	REVIEW WORDS
field	young	enough	instead	beautiful	build
true	ocean	women	believe	handkerchief	says

1. Say and write your words.

2. Now say each word slowly as you look at it. How are the spellings different from what you might expect?

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write **believe** and **field**. Think of the “i before e” rule you learned in Unit 11. Do these words follow that rule or not?

2. Write the word or words in which—

a. **ture** spells **chər**.

b. **hand** spells **hang**.

c. **wom** spells **wim**.

d. **ute** spells **it**.

e. **ui** spells the **i** sound.

f. **ui** spells the **ü** sound.

g. **ue** spells the **ü** sound.

h. **ou** spells the **u** sound.

i. **o** spells the **u** sound.

j. **ea** spells the **e** sound.

k. **c** spells the **sh** sound.

3. Write **beautiful**. How many vowels do you see? How many do you hear? Cross out the silent vowels.

4. Write **say**. Beside the word, write the pronunciation. Write **says**. Beside this word, show its pronunciation. Note the different sounds of the **a**.

5. Write the antonym of **false**. Change the first two letters to **cl**.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

The *ker* in *handkerchief* comes from a French word for “cover.” *Chief* means “head.” A *kerchief* means a “head cover,” so a *handkerchief* really is a “head cover held in the hand.”

## DICTIONARY HELPS

Some words have strange spellings. The dictionary shows you how to pronounce them.

**be·lieve** (*bī lēv'*). 1. To think something is true: *We believe that the earth is round.* 2. To have faith; trust: *to believe in God.* 3. To think somebody tells the truth: *His friends believe him.*

**e·nough** (*i nuf'*). As many or as much as needed.

**hand·ker·chief** (*hang'kər-chif*). A soft square of cloth used for wiping the nose or face.

**in·stead** (*in sted'*). In place of.

**o·cean** (*ō'shən*). The sea; the body of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

accent      syllable      pronounce  
alphabet      dictionary      define  
guide (word)

1 abbreviation

2

\* a \*

3

4

- **ab·bre·vi·a·tion** (ə brē' vi ā'shən). 1. A shortened form, such as *qts.* for *quarts*, or *bush.* for *bushes* or *bushels*. 2. Making shorter.
- **a·ble** (ā'bal). 1. Having power: *able to fly*. 2. Having the power or skill needed: *an able player*.
- **ac·cent** (ak'sent). 1. The greater force or stronger tone of voice given to certain syllables or words, either to direct attention to them or to give rhythm in poetry. In *across* the accent is on the second syllable. 2. A mark (') written or printed to show the nature and place of the spoken force of a syllable, as in *yes'ter day*, *to day'*, *to mor'row*.
- **act** (akt). 1. Deed; thing done. 2. To do something: *to act quickly*. 3. To behave. 4. A performance on a program: *the clown's act*.

- **Arc·tic Cir·cle** (ār'k'tik sēr'k). boundary of the north polar region surrounded by this boundary.
- **aren't** (ārnt). Are not.
- **a·rith·me·tic** (ə rith'mə tik). bers.
- **arm**<sup>1</sup> (ärm). 1. Part of a person's shoulder and the hand. 2. Something like an arm.
- **arm**<sup>2</sup> (ärm). 1. A weapon. 2. To take up arms; prepare for battle.
- **ar·my** (ār'mi). 1. Group of soldiers; *an army of flies*. Armies run from a bow.
- **ar·row** (ar'ō). 1. Slender, pointed object, as an arrow, or in writing.

This is a 1 word in the a. This mark is an 2 mark to show which b is spoken harder. This dictionary spelling shows you how to 3

the word. This part 4, or explains, the meaning of the word. The words in the dictionary are always arranged in the order of the c.

1. Guide is an unexpected spelling because it has a silent g. Write **side**. Change the **s** to **h**, to **r**. Then write the word pronounced **gid**.

2. Write the word in which one **c** spells the **k** sound and the other **c** spells the **s** sound.

3. Write the word in which **ph** spells the **f** sound. Write the **-le** ending word.

4. Write the words which have the prefix **pro-**, the prefix **de-**, and the suffix **-ary**.

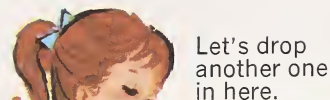
## E \* FINAL TEST

drop, dropping  
step, stepping  
dig, digging  
bet, betting  
trap, trapping  
trip, tripping  
rub, rubbing  
save, saving  
drive, driving  
trade, trading  
bite, biting  
hide, hiding  
tire, tiring  
wake, waking  
rope, roping

REVIEW  
WORDS

running

putting



Let's drop  
another one  
in here.



Let's hide  
the e. Then  
add ing.

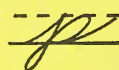


## HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes:



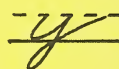
lower loop  
too short



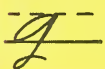
upper part  
too short



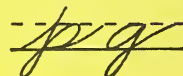
lower loop  
closed



g looks  
like y



must cross  
at line



correctly  
written

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
2. Study the picture and the words.  
How was each word changed before  
-ing was added?
3. Try to complete these rules:

- a. If a one-syllable word ends in a  
single consonant with a short vowel  
before it, we . . . before adding -ing.
- b. If a word ends in silent e, we usu-  
ally . . . before adding -ing.

1. The main part of a word is called the *root*. Here each root is a word, although this is not always so. We add endings to many roots. Write the roots and the **-ing** forms of the eight new words which drop the silent **e** when **-ing** is added.

2. Write the review words and their roots.

3. Write the **-ing** forms of the seven new words which double the final consonant when **-ing** is added.

4. We simply add **-ing** to many words which do not end in silent **e** or which do not end in a single vowel and a single consonant. Write **sleep** and **rest**. Write the **-ing** forms.

5. Write the missing words.

a. My mother **cans** tomatoes. She is **—** them today.

b. **Cross** the street at the corner. The **—** is clearly marked.

c. We must **study** our spelling. I am **—** now.

d. The Browns once **lived** in that house. The Blacks are **—** there now.

e. **Try** to win the game. I am **—** my best.

f. Will you **walk** to the corner with me? No, I am tired of **—**.

g. Mary has gone for a horseback **ride**. She goes **—** every week.

h. Please **put** the room in order. I am **—** my things away now.

i. Can you **cut** from that pattern? The job of **—** is much too hard.

6. Write **tiring**, **rubbing**, **saving**, **digging**, and **biting**. Draw a line between the syllables of each word.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

The reason we double the last consonant before adding **-ing** to such words as *step* is easy to see. If we did not, the new word would be pronounced *stē'ping*. When we double the consonant, we can read the new word as *step'ing*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

The main part of a word is the *root*. You will need to look up the root word in order to find the meaning of a word formed from it.

You will not find **digging** as an entry word, but you will find **dig**.

→ **dig** (dĭg). 1. To use spade, hands, claws, or snout in making a hole. 2. To thrust; poke. **dug**, **digging**.

You will not find **tiring** as an entry word, but you will find **tire**.

→ **tire** (tīr). 1. To make weary. 2. To become weary. **tired**, **tiring**.



## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

introduce  
invite  
discuss

introduction  
invitation  
discussion



1.



2.



3.

In the first picture, one boy is a a girl to another boy, so he is making an b. In the second picture, one girl is c the other into her

home, so she is giving an d. In the third picture, the children are having a e.

1. Write the **-ing** forms of the three root words.

2. Make nouns of the three root words by using the **shən** ending.

3. Write **introduce**, **invite**, and

**discuss**. Draw lines between the syllables. Say each word with accent on every syllable. Then put the accent marks in the proper places.

E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 27 THE **y** SPELLING OF THE SHORT **i** SOUND



*busy dirty heavy hurry marry*

## HANDWRITING HINTS

When you write **y**, start with a hump like the last part of **n**. *n* Make the down-stroke straight, halfway to the next lower base line. *y* Make the loop and cross at the base line. *y*

*easy  
ready  
already  
angry  
hungry  
plenty  
early  
jelly  
buggy  
history*

## REVIEW WORDS

*merry  
country*

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Study the *Handwriting Hints*. Say and write your words.
2. Say **yard** and **yarn**. Is **y** a consonant or a vowel in these words?
3. Look up **busy** in the Spelling Dictionary. What is the second syllable? Since every syllable must have a vowel, what is the **y** in **busy**?

4. What sound does the Spelling Dictionary show for **y** at the end of all new words? Is the syllable containing **y** accented in any of the words?
5. Say **fly**, **sky**, and **reply**. How many syllables are in **fly** and **sky**? Which syllable is accented in **reply**? How does **y** sound in these words?

busy	hurry	ready	hungry	jelly	REVIEW WORDS
dirty	marry	already	plenty	buggy	merry
heavy	easy	angry	early	history	country

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the six words with vowels before **r**.

2. Write the five words which have doubled consonants.

3. Write **ready**. Add **al-** at the beginning. Write the new word.

4. Write the two words in which **s** spells the **z** sound.

5. Write the two **-ng** words. Show the pronunciation as the Spelling Dictionary does.

6. Write the three-syllable words.

7. Write synonyms for the words **enough** and **nation**.

8. Write antonyms, or opposite words, for **late**, **hard**, **clean**, **light**, and **idle**.

9. Write the missing **-y** words.

a. The baby goes to **sleep** early. She is a — baby.

b. A new penny brings good **luck**. This is my — penny.

c. I feel a **chill** in the air. The air is —.

d. A squirrel's tail looks like a **bush**. Squirrels have — tails.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

If we say a *y*-ending word such as *busy* by itself, we say the last syllable harder than we usually do. Because we say it harder, we change the last *i* sound to *ē*. Try saying the words in the list in sentences. This way you will hear *i* and not *ē* as you do when you say the words by themselves.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

In a dictionary, usually at the bottom of every right-hand page, there are rows of words that look like these:

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long; th, thin; ʔh, then; zh, measure; ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

These are *key words*. They are simple, well-known words which show the dictionary signs for pronunciations.

The dictionary shows **i** before **r** this way.

Notice that the final **y** has the **i** sound.

**dirt·y** (dēr'ti). 1. Not clean; soiled by mud, dust, earth, etc. 2. To make dirty; soil.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

magnet  
steel  
iron

static  
friction

electric  
electricity



The first drawing shows a bar a and horseshoe b, which will attract metals like c and d. The

second drawing is an e light bulb. The third drawing is an example of f g, which is caused by h.

1. Write **magnet**. Write **v c c v** over the right letters. Draw a line between the syllables.

2. Write **steel** and its homonym.

3. The Greek word for **amber** was **elektron**. We get our word      from this Greek word.

4. If you rub your feet on a rug and touch somebody's nose, you make a spark. This spark is     .

5. When we rub two things together, we cause     . This, in turn, causes     .

## E \* FINAL TEST ■



# UNIT 28 PLURALS FOR -y WORDS



## HANDWRITING HINTS

When you write *ies*, check the spacing between the letters. ies  
////////

Do not put a loop in the *i* like this i. Do not close the loop in *e* like this e. Start the *s* like *r*. Make the point of the *s* a little higher than the other smallest size letters. s

*body, bodies*  
*pony, ponies*  
*lady, ladies*  
*fairy, fairies*  
*puppy, puppies*  
*penny, pennies*  
*fifty, fifties*  
*twenty, twenties*  
*army, armies*  
*family, families*  
*enemy, enemies*  
*hobby, hobbies*  
*county, counties*  
*company,*  
*companies*  
*library, libraries*

## REVIEW WORDS

carries studies

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. When a name word means one person or thing, we say that it is *singular*. If it means more than one, we say that it is *plural*. We form most

plurals by adding **-s** (**school, schools**) or **-es** (**match, matches**). Say the new spelling words. Write the plurals and the review words.

2. Study the picture at the top of the opposite page and study your new words. Which words are in singular form? Which are in plural form?

3. With what letter does each of these singular words end? Is the letter before the **y** a consonant or a vowel? What happens when we form the plural of words ending with a consonant and **y**?

4. Look at the review words. We say, "He **carries**. I \_\_\_\_." We say, "He **studies**. I \_\_\_\_." What happens to the **y** when **-es** is added?

#### B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write words which mean **women**, **little dogs**, **little horses**, **cents**. Write the singular forms, too.

2. Write both forms of the four three-syllable words. Draw lines between the syllables.

3. Write **army**. Write its plural.

4. Write the singular and the plural forms of an antonym for **friends**.

5. Write the review words with **-y** and with **-s** endings.

6. Write the singular and plural of the two number words.

7. Write the singular and plural of **body**, **fairy**, **county**, and **hobby**.

8. Write the plurals of:

party	jelly	lily
dairy	baby	story
history	discovery	berry
thirty	forty	sixty

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

#### C \* TRIAL TEST

#### WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Our word *company* has an interesting origin. The Latin word part *com-* means "with." The *pan* came from a Latin word which means "bread." The one you eat bread with is a *com-pan-ion*. More than one make a *com-pan-y*.

#### DICTIONARY HELPS

In a regular dictionary, you will not find **ladies** as an entry word. You will find the root word, **lady**.

Notice the mark for the long vowel sound.

Notice that there is no mark for the short vowel sound.

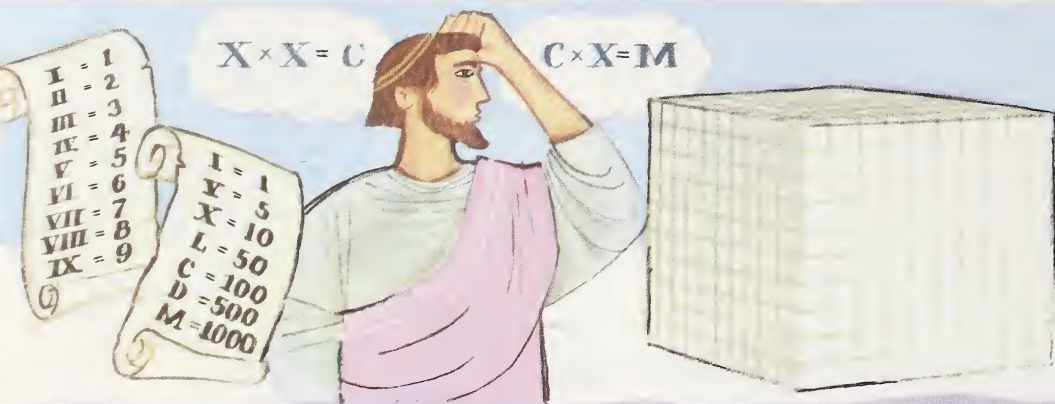
**la·dy** (lā'dī). 1. The mistress of a house. 2. Woman of high social standing. **Ladies**.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

zero	hundred	example
count	thousand	problem
equal	Roman numbers	



This Roman does not want to a each brick, so he is working a b in multiplication. He does not know our Arabic numbers, so he uses the c  $X \times X$  to d one e and

$C \times X$  to f one g.  $X \times X \times X$  is an h of multiplying in i. If the Romans had had j in their number system, their arithmetic would have been much easier.

1. Write the word in which **qu** spells the **kw** sounds. Draw a line between the syllables.

2. Write **problems**. Draw a line between the syllables. Then mark the **v c c v** pattern.

3. The numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., are called the **Arabic** numbers. **I, II, III,** —, —, —, —, —, and **X** are the — —.

4. Write **hundred**. Look up this word in the Spelling Dictionary and write the pronunciation. Be sure that you do not say **hun'dèrd**.

5. Write the **-le** word. Show the pronunciation of the last syllable. The **x** spells the — sounds.

6. Write the two words with the **ou** vowel sound.

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 29 TRICKY CONSONANTS

I sound like j, but I'm really g.

I sound like ks, but I'm really x.

I admit it. I sound like f.

I go backwards to fool you.

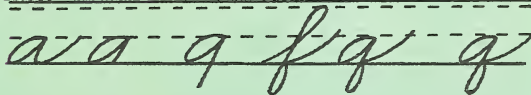
I sound like a double consonant.



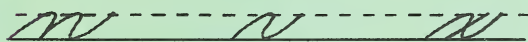
bridge  
cage  
giant  
village  
language  
fix  
fox  
elephant  
geography  
queen  
quick

## HANDWRITING HINTS

The first part of q is like the a. The down-stroke goes halfway to the next base line. The loop is like that in f. Cross back at the base line.



Start x like n.



quite      wheel  
squirrel      awhile

REVIEW  
WORDS

while  
orange

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

Spelling in English sometimes is difficult because letters do not always spell the same sounds. The picture

shows some of the tricky consonants in your list.

1. Say and write your words.



bridge	village	fox	queen	squirrel	REVIEW WORDS
cage	language	elephant	quick	wheel	while
giant	fix	geography	quite	awhile	orange

2. Study the *Dictionary Helps*.

3. What sound does **g** spell in **go**?  
In **cage**?

4. What sounds does **x** spell?

5. What sound does **ph** spell in **elephant**?

6. What is the sound of **wh** in **wheel**?

7. What letter always follows **q**?  
What sounds do **qu** spell in **queen**?

8. In each spelling word, draw a ring around the letters that are mentioned in the picture at the top of page 85.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the seven words in which **g** spells the **j** sound.

2. Write the singular and plural forms of the two words in which **ph** has the sound of **f**.

3. Write the words which the dictionary shows as **skwér'əl** and **kwit**.

4. Write the two other **qu** words. Add the **-ly** ending to each. Write the two new words.

5. Write the three **wh** words and the two words in which **x** spells **ks**.

6. Write **rag**. Write it again and add **e** to the end. Say both words.

7. Write **bone**. Change the **b** to **ph**. Write and say the new word.

8. Write **queen**. Change the **n** to **r**. Write and say the new word.

9. Write **tag** and **wag**. Change each **g** to **x**. Write and say the words.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

## WORDS : ARE INTERESTING

The *geo* in the word *geography* comes from a Greek word meaning "earth." *Graph* means "writing." So your *geo-graph-y* is a book written about the earth.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

When the **g** has the **j** sound, the dictionary shows it this way.

The dictionary shows the **x** as **ks** because the **x** spells the **ks** sounds.

The **qu** spells the **kw** sounds.

**gi·ant** (jī'ənt). 1. A man of great size or power. 2. Huge.

**fix** (fiks). 1. To make firm; become firm: *to fix the post in the ground*. 2. To set right; put in order.

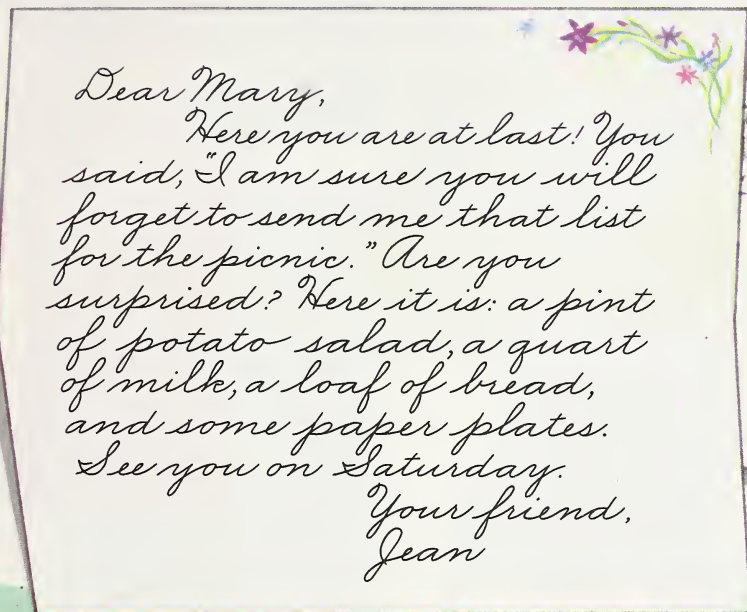
**queen** (kwēn). 1. Wife of a king. 2. Woman ruler.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

question (mark) colon period  
quotation (mark) comma  
exclamation (mark) punctuation



There are six different marks of a in this note. There is one b

mark, one c mark, one set of d marks, one e, three f, and six g.

1. When we have a long list of things, we often put a    before the list. We put    between each of the things in the list.

2. We put a    at the end of a sentence. If we write a question, we put a    mark at the end. If we exclaim something, we put an    mark at the end.

3. When we write the words a person says, we put    marks at the beginning and at the end of his words.

4. When we put these marks in our writing, we **punctuate**. Change **punctuate** to the **-ing** form. Make a noun by using the **-tion** suffix. Write both words.

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 30 REVIEW

25 front true young cousin  
field suit ocean enough

27 busy dirty heavy hurry marry

28

body, bodies  
pony, ponies  
lady, ladies  
fairy, fairies  
puppy, puppies  
penny, pennies  
fifty, fifties  
twenty, twenties  
army, armies  
family, families  
enemy, enemies  
hobby, hobbies  
county, counties  
company, companies  
library, libraries

easy  
ready  
already  
angry  
hungry  
plenty  
early  
jelly  
buggy  
history

26  
drop, dropping  
step, stepping  
dig, digging  
bet, betting  
trap, trapping  
trip, tripping  
rub, rubbing  
save, saving  
drive, driving  
trade, trading  
bite, biting  
hide, hiding  
tire, tiring  
wake, waking  
rope, roping

29

bridge  
cage  
giant  
village  
language  
fix  
fox  
elephant  
geography  
queen quite wheel  
quick squirrel awhile

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the new words in Units 25-29 to be sure that you can spell them all. Work hard on any words you missed on the weekly tests.

2. These words have unexpected spellings. Write the words for these pictures.



3. Write the **-ing** forms of these words. Double the final consonant or drop the final **e** before adding **ing**.



4. In these words, this **i** sound is spelled by **y**. Write the two words.

5. The words represented by these pictures end in **y**. Write the plural forms of these words.



6. These words contain tricky consonants. Write the words.



7. Find synonyms in the Unit 28 list for **foe** and **pastime**. Write the plural forms.

8. Copy the puzzle on your paper. Using words from your review lists, fill in the blocks in this puzzle. The word that you will find in the colored squares is the only word that is not in the word lists of Units 25-29.

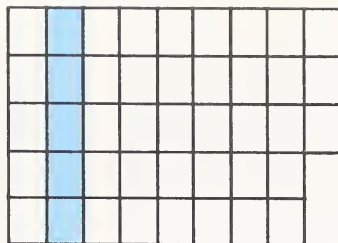
Study of the earth

Small animal

Chairs, beds, tables, etc.

Human speech

Large animal



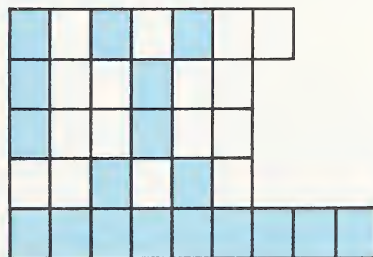
9. In this puzzle, the words are scrambled. For example, **lybrair** is **library**, from Unit 28. Unscramble the words and write them. Then unscramble the nine letters in the colored squares to find the hidden word from Unit 25.

**Lybrair**  
(Unit 28)

**Eghuno**  
(Unit 25)

**Flaimy**  
(Unit 28)

**Nyucto**  
(Unit 28)



## B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

accent	introduce	magnet
alphabet	invite	steel
guide (word)	discuss	iron
syllable	introduction	static
dictionary	invitation	friction
pronounce	discussion	electric
define		electricity

zero	question (mark)
count	quotation (mark)
equal	exclamation (mark)
hundred	colon
thousand	period
Roman numbers	comma
example	punctuation
problem	

1. Write the subject words which name these signs and numbers.

a. '  
c. 100

b. 0  
d. 1,000



e. = f. I, II g. : h. ,

i. . j. !

2. Write the nine **-tion** and **-sion** words. Write them again to show the dictionary pronunciation.

### C \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Write your answers to these questions on location and pronunciation of words in a dictionary.

a. Would you expect to find **wheel** near the beginning, middle, or end of a dictionary? Why? Where would you find **beautiful**? **penny**? **squirrel**?

b. Where is the pronunciation key usually found in a dictionary? How does it help you?

c. What does this mark ' tell you? What is it called?

d. What does this mark ə tell you? What is it called?

2. At the bottom of each page of the Spelling Dictionary, you will find a pronunciation key. This key shows the signs used for the vowel sounds.

a. For each word in the list below, write the symbol to show the pronunciation of the vowel you hear. Use the symbols ā, ä, e, and è.

brave west trade

save bet cage

spend step park

spent felt break

dark wake burn

b. For each word in the list below, write the symbol to show the pronunciation of the vowel you hear. Use the symbols ī, ô, ū, and ù.

roof zoo stood

push soft quite

born war storm

suit die drive

cool cloth shine

c. Use the symbols u, ū, oi, and ou to show the vowel sounds in these words.

mud young truck

cloud noise front

rub mouth owl

use hour bulb

### D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Write **geography** and **fox**. Compare your writing with the sample. Check the loops. Are they long enough? Do they cross at the base line?

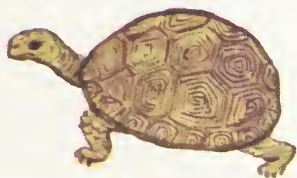
*geography fox*

### E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 31 THE -ly SUFFIX



quick + ly = quickly



slow + ly = slowly



final + ly = finally

## HANDWRITING HINTS

When you write **ly**, the slant of each letter should be the same.

Do not make these mistakes with l.



loop  
too short



loop  
too long

badly really  
slowly friendly  
surely finally  
hardly usually  
truly carefully  
bravely quickly  
nearly suddenly  
lovely

REVIEW  
WORDS

tries

flies

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

An ending which can be added to a word or a root is called a *suffix*. For example, we can add the suffixes **-er** and **-est** to a word like **small** to make the words **smaller** and **smallest**.

The **-ly** is another suffix. We add **-ly** to **friend** to make **friendly**, to **final** to make **finally**. We say **friend** and **final** are the *root words* and **-ly** the *suffix*.

1. Say and write your words.

badly	hardly	nearly	friendly	carefully	REVIEW WORDS
slowly	truly	lovely	finally	quickly	tries
surely	bravely	really	usually	suddenly	flies

2. After each new word, say the root word without the **-ly** suffix. In which word has a letter been dropped?

## B \*STUDY HELPS

1. Write the word and root in which —

- the **ow** spells the **ō** sound.
- the **s** spells the **sh** sound.
- the **a** spells the **ā** sound.

2. Write **try**, **fly**, and the **-s** forms.

3. Write the word in which an **e** has been dropped from the root word. Write the root word.

4. Write antonyms, or words that mean the opposite, for **cowardly**, **unusually**, **ugly**, **carelessly**, **slowly**.

5. Write synonyms for **poorly**, **almost**, **actually**, and **unexpectedly**.

6. Write the four new words in which the root ends in **l**. Why is there a double **l** in each of these words?

7. Write **badly**. Change the **b** to **s**. Change it to **gl** and to **m**. Write the three new words and say them.

8. Write **friendly**. What is the first vowel sound? Is it short or long?

9. Write the word which has four syllables. What sounds does the **s** spell? Use the Spelling Dictionary to find the pronunciation and write it.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \*TRIAL TEST

## D \*MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Old English had no letter *q*. After the French won England in 1066, they put *q* into the English alphabet. The *q* is always followed by *u*, to spell the *kw* sounds, as in *quickly*.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

You can see what words with **ly** added to them mean by reading the sentences in the dictionary definitions.

**care·ful** (kār'fəl). 1. Full of care; taking pains; watchful; cautious: *Mother was very careful with the baby.* 2. Done with care; showing care: *Father is a careful driver.*

\***care·ful·ly** (kār'fəl li). In a careful manner: *Cross the street carefully.*

\* You would not find this word as an entry word in a regular dictionary.

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

verb  
noun  
synonym

chapter  
author  
rhyme  
poem  
poetry

There was an Old Man  
with a beard,  
Who said, "It is just  
as I feared!—  
Two Owls and a Hen,  
four Larks and a Wren,  
Have all built their nests  
in my beard."

— Edward Lear



In this a, words like **man** and **beard** are b. Words like **was** and **said** are c. Words like **beard** and **feared**, and **hen** and **wren** sound

alike, so we say they are d. We call such writing e. **Whiskers** is a f of **beard**. Edward Lear is the g of this h.

1. Write the subject word that ends with the same sound as **time**. Write it again as the Spelling Dictionary does. In this word    and    are silent, and    spells **i**.

2. A word which means much the same as another word is called a   . In this word,    spells the **i** sound.

3. A writer of lines that rhyme may be called an    of   .

4. Of these words, **chapter**, **poem**, **jump**, and **run**, the names of things are    and   . We call this kind of word a   . The other two words are   .

E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 32 CONTRACTIONS AND POSSESSIVES



*I'd*                      *seal's*  
*let's*                  *robin's*  
*aren't*                *pupil's*  
*wasn't*               *woman's*  
*we're*                 *monkey's*  
*wouldn't*           *soldier's*  
*lion's*                 *president's*  
*frog's*

REVIEW WORDS

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Write the I as tall as l, b, h, k. Be careful not to make this mistake.



I looks  
like cl



correctly  
written

Start s like r. Make the point as you

do in r. *W I S*

doesn't      couldn't

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

We can shorten words by leaving out some of their letters and putting the words together. When we do, we must show by the sign called

the *apostrophe* where we have left the letters out. We call such a "put-together" word a *contraction* because *contract* means "to pull together."

We also use the apostrophe to show *possession*. **Possess** means “to own.” It is easier to say *the boy’s dog* than *the dog which belongs to the boy*. We usually add **’s** to words to show possession.

1. Say and write your words.

2. For each of the eight contractions, say the two words that the contraction stands for.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write a possessive and a contraction that might be used in each sentence.

a. The skin of a frog does not have hair.

b. We are planning to see the tricks of the seal at the circus.

c. I should like to see the eggs in the nest of the robin.

d. The wife of the president was not with him.

e. The teacher could not read the writing of the pupil.

f. Let us go to the cage of the lion.

g. Would you not like to see the gun of the soldier?

h. The dresses of that woman are not pretty.

2. Write the possessives for **lion**, **monkey**, **seal**, and **frog**.

3. Write contractions for **are not**, **I would**, **let us**, and **does not**.

4. Write the spelling words that mean **student**, **army man**, **chief officer**, and **lady**. Beside each word write its possessive form.

5. Write **woman**. Change the **a** to **e**. Write and say the new word.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Latin *pupilla* (girl) and *pupillus* (boy) became *pupils* in English. *Pupilla* also meant “little doll.” If you look into the round black spot in someone’s eye, you can see yourself like a “little doll.” That is why the spot is called the *pupil* of your eye.

## DICTIONARY HELPS

**rob·in** (rob’ən). 1. Large American thrush with orange breast. 2. Small European bird with yellow breast. **Robin’s** means of, or belonging to, a robin.

We put two words together and leave out letters to make contractions. The apostrophe shows where a letter has been left out.

You will hear the schwa sound in many n’t words.

**would·n’t** (wud’ənt). Would not.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

contraction

apostrophe

possessive

abbreviation

**You're in for a treat if  
you haven't tried Mrs. Brown's  
cookies. Give them a test!  
They're the best! At all stores.  
— 40¢ per lb. —**



In this billboard ad, you can find four a,  
three b, two c, and one d.

1. Words which we shorten by leaving out inside letters are    . We add an     to show that we have left out letters.

2. We also use the     to show    .

3. Another way to shorten words is to write parts of the words and put periods after them. We call these shortened words    .

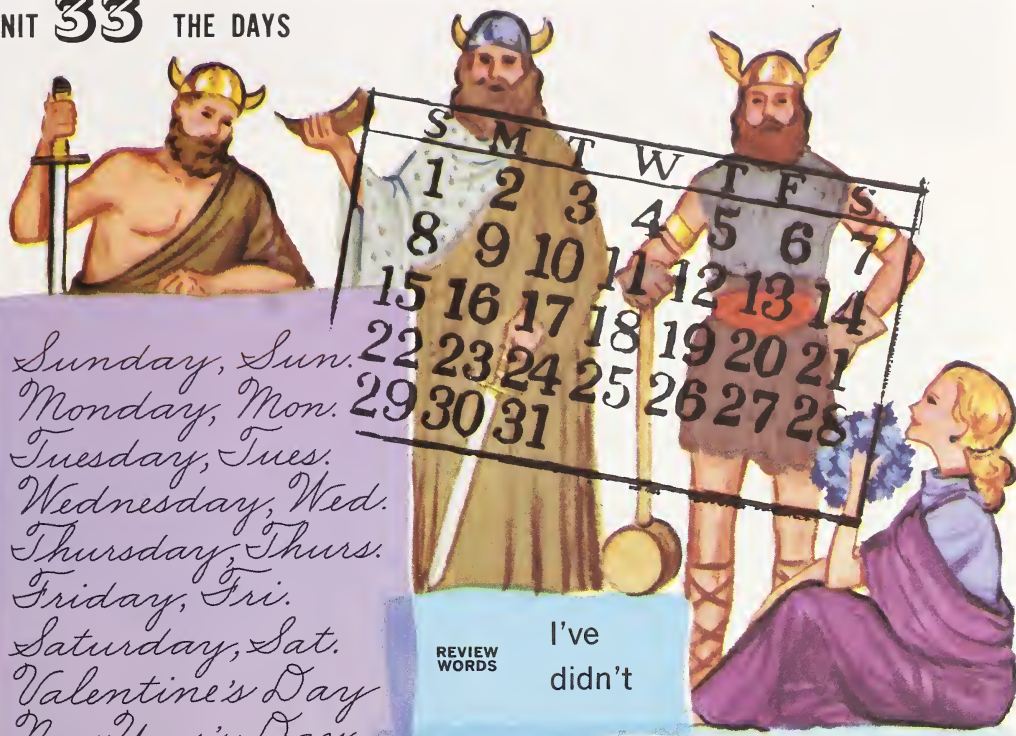
4. Write the two words with the **-tion** suffix. Draw lines between the syllables. Use the Spelling Dictionary to help.

5. Write the two words with doubled consonants. Write their pronunciations.

E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 33 THE DAYS



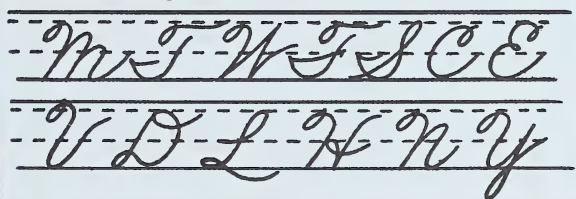
*Sunday, Sun.  
Monday, Mon.  
Tuesday, Tues.  
Wednesday, Wed.  
Thursday, Thurs.  
Friday, Fri.  
Saturday, Sat.  
Valentine's Day  
New Year's Day  
Labor Day  
holiday  
Christmas  
Halloween  
Easter  
Thanksgiving*

REVIEW  
WORDS

I've  
didn't

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Write the capital letters as tall as l, b, h, k.  
Write these capital letters:



## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
  2. Most of the days of the week are named after ancient gods. Decide which day belongs with each explanation.
- a. Day of the sun.
  - b. Day of the planet Saturn.
  - c. Day of the moon.
  - d. Day of Wodin, chief German god.



Sunday, Sun.	Wednesday, Wed.	Saturday, Sat.	Labor Day	Halloween	REVIEW WORDS
Monday, Mon.	Thursday, Thurs.	Valentine's Day	holiday	Easter	I've
Tuesday, Tues.	Friday, Fri.	New Year's Day	Christmas	Thanksgiving	didn't

- e. Day of Frigg, Wodin's wife.
- f. Day of Thor, Norse thunder god.
- g. Day of Tiw, Norse god of war.

3. Try to match the holidays in the list with the explanations below.

a. Day honoring our country's workers.

b. Day on which the Mass, or church service, honoring Christ's birth is held.

c. The holy, or hallowed, evening; the evening before All Saints' Day.

d. Day honoring St. Valentine.

e. Day for giving thanks.

f. First day of the year.

g. Church holiday in the spring.

4. We shorten, or *abbreviate*, many words. Most *abbreviations* must be fol-

lowed by periods. Study the abbreviations in the list.

## B \*STUDY HELPS

1. Write the review words and the words from which these contractions are made.

2. Write the word in your list which once meant "holy day."

3. Write all the holidays in the list.

4. Write the days of the week. Write their abbreviations.

5. Write the two days of the week which have silent letters. Cross out the silent letters and say the words.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \*TRIAL TEST

## WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Long ago a church feast day was called a *holy day* and men did not work. The two words were put together to make *holiday*. The word *holiday* now means a day on which we do not work or go to school.

The dictionary shows you that here **nk** sounds like **ngk**.

The dictionary shows you when words should be written with capital letters. In this case, **Thanksgiving** is the name of a particular day.

**thanks·giv·ing** (thangks giv'ing). 1. Giving thanks. 2. Expression of thanks: *They offered thanksgiving to God for their rescue.* 3. In the United States, **Thanksgiving** is a day set aside each year to thank God for His kindness. It is usually the last Thursday in November.

## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

bushel (bu.) peck (pk.) yard (yd.)  
gallon (gal.) quart (qt.) pint (pt.)  
pound (lb.) ounce (oz.)



You can see that there must be four a in a b of potatoes, and four c in a d of paint, and two e in a f of milk; and each of those

little chocolate squares must weigh two g in that h of chocolate; and those three one-foot rulers will make one i.

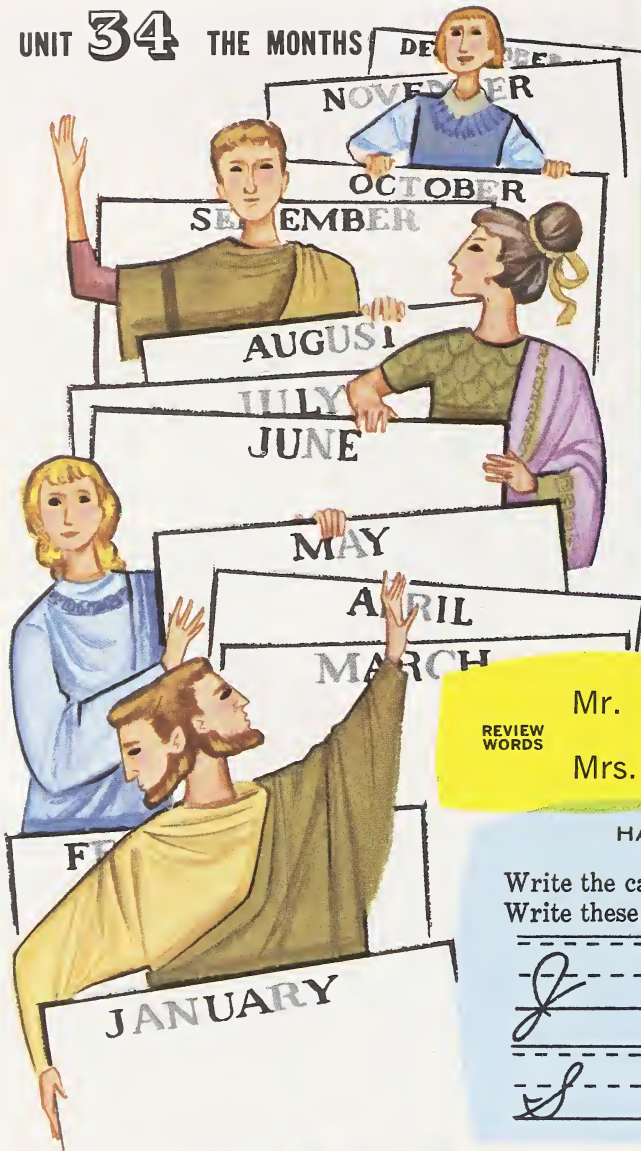
For the blanks write the subject words and their abbreviations.

- 32 quarts = \_ \_ \_
- 36 inches = \_ \_ \_
- 16 ounces = \_ \_ \_
- 2 pints = \_ \_ \_

- $\frac{1}{4}$  bushel = \_ \_
- 4 quarts = \_ \_ \_
- $\frac{1}{2}$  quart = \_ \_ \_
- $\frac{1}{16}$  pound = \_ \_ \_

## E \* FINAL TEST

# UNIT 34 THE MONTHS



January, Jan.  
 February, Feb.  
 March, Mar.  
 April, Apr.  
 May  
 June  
 July  
 August, Aug.  
 September, Sept.  
 October, Oct.  
 November, Nov.  
 December, Dec.  
 month  
 season  
 vacation

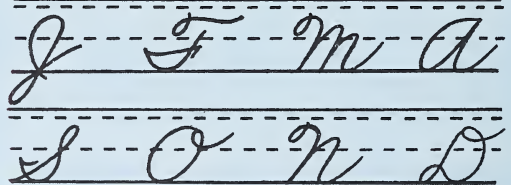
REVIEW  
WORDS

Mr.

Mrs.

## HANDWRITING HINTS

Write the capital letters as tall as l, b, h, k.  
 Write these capital letters:



## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

1. Say and write your words.
2. March was the first month in the ancient Roman calendar. Which months

got their names from the Latin words *septem* (7), *octo* (8), *novem* (9), and *decem* (10)?

3. Match names of months with each of the following.

- a. *Juno* and *Maia*, Roman goddesses.
- b. *Mars* and *Janus*, Roman gods.
- c. *Julius* and *Augustus* Caesar, Roman rulers.

d. *Aperire*, a Latin word meaning “to open.” Most spring flowers and buds open during this month.

e. *Februare*, a Latin word meaning “to make pure.” Romans held a feast of purification during this month.

4. Use the Spelling Dictionary to find out how the words are pronounced and how those with more than one syllable are divided.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the three months that have one syllable in their names.

2. Write the nine months that have more than one syllable in their names. Draw lines between the syllables.

3. Write the word in which —

a. **-tion** spells **shən**.

b. one **s** spells the **s** sound and one spells the **z** sound.

c. **o** spells the **u** sound.

4. At one time, the title for a married woman was **Mistress**. The pronunciation gradually changed so that now we do not hear the **t** and the **r**. Write the abbreviations for **Mistress** and **Mister**.

5. Write abbreviations for the months. **May**, **June**, and **July** are usually not abbreviated.

6. Write **April**, **August**, and **February**. Beside each of the words, write its dictionary pronunciation. Say the words slowly to yourself.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

**WORDS:** <sup>ARE</sup>  
INTERESTING

The Romans believed their god *Janus* had two faces. One face looked into the past, one into the future. *January*, the first month, got its name from *Janus*.



## DICTIONARY HELPS



The dictionary often shows how a word is abbreviated.

**Au·gust** (ô'gəst). Eighth month. *Abbr.* **Aug.**

The dictionary lists common abbreviations as entry words.

**oz.** Ounce; ounces.





# D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Asia North America Europe  
Africa South America continent  
Australia



These are six of the seven \_ of the world. They are \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_.

There are seven a in the world.  
We live on the b of c \_\_. Kangaroos  
are found in d \_\_. France is in e \_\_.  
Egypt is in f \_\_, Argentina is in g \_\_,

and China is in h \_\_. On the right map,  
point to where you live.

E \* FINAL TEST

Do I sail or sale?



Are the skies  
blew or blue?



Are we having  
good weather or  
whether?



sail  
sale  
ant  
tea  
base  
board  
piece  
pole  
tail  
blew

stairs  
threw  
weather  
cents  
raise

Am I his aunt  
or his ant?



## REVIEW WORDS

through

horse

## HANDWRITING HINTS

These words have the smallest size letters, loop letters, and tail letters. Write them with the right slant, spacing, and size.

through piece

## A \* WORDS YOU NEED

All but two of your words have *homonyms*, words which sound the same as other words, but which are spelled differently and have different meanings.

1. Say and write your words.

2. Read the following words and find a homonym for each: **stares, through, rays, sale, hoarse, bass, aunt, bored, peace, poll, tale, blue, and tee.**

sail	tea	piece	blew	weather	REVIEW WORDS
sale	base	pole	stairs	cents	through
ant	board	tail	threw	raise	horse

3. Two words in the list do not really have homonyms. Find words in the list which sound almost the same as **whether** and **sense**.

## B \* STUDY HELPS

For each sentence below, write one word that means the same thing as the words in dark type. Beside that word, write its homonym, or the word that sounds *almost* the same.

1. At camp, he learned to **manage** a **boat**.

2. Because of the cold, his voice was **rough** and **deep**.

3. He **flung** the ball to his friend.

4. My **mother's sister** is here.

5. He decided to **put up** the flag.

6. They served a **common drink**

**prepared from the leaves of a certain shrub.**

7. He hopes that the **condition of the air** will be warm and sunny.

8. He was sitting on the **steps**.

9. The baseball player reached the second **canvas sack** safely.

10. He **drilled** a hole in the wood.

11. We hope for **freedom from war**.

12. The flag flew from a high **staff**.

13. She read a fairy **story**.

14. The factory whistle **sounded** at noon.

15. He had seven **pennies**.

16. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

## C \* TRIAL TEST

### WORDS : ARE INTERESTING

The name of a plant from which the Chinese made a drink sounded like *tay* or *tee* to English ears. We kept the Chinese word, gave it an English spelling, *tea*, and made it our own.

The dictionary can help you with homonyms. It shows you that although the pronunciations are the same, the spellings and meanings are different.

### DICTIONARY HELPS

**sail** (sāl). 1. A piece of cloth spread to the wind to make a ship move. 2. Trip on a boat with sails: *We went for a sail on the lake.* 3. To travel on a steamship. 4. To move smoothly like a ship with sails: *The sea gulls sail.*

**sale** (sāl). 1. Act of selling; exchange of goods for money: *The sale of the corn made the farmer happy.* 2. Selling at a lower price than usual.



## D \* MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS ■

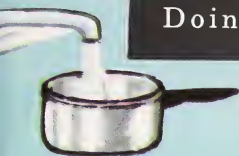
Study any words missed on the Trial Test. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

condense  
temperature  
thermometer

steam    dissolve  
vapor    evaporate  
degree

### Doing an experiment



1. Fill a pan one-third full of water.



2. Add a tablespoon of sugar.



3. Stir the water until you can see no sugar.



4. Boil the water until it is gone.



5. Look into the pan. What do you see?

The sugar will seem to disappear, or a, in the water. A b would show that the water boils at the c of 212 d. The e, or f, will rise

until the water has g. When water in the air h, it returns to the earth as rain, snow, or sleet.

1. Sugar    when we put it in water, and    rises when we heat the water.

3. When water from the surface of the earth   , it rises and becomes   , which forms the clouds. When this water in the clouds   , it returns to the earth in the form of rain, snow, or sleet.

2.

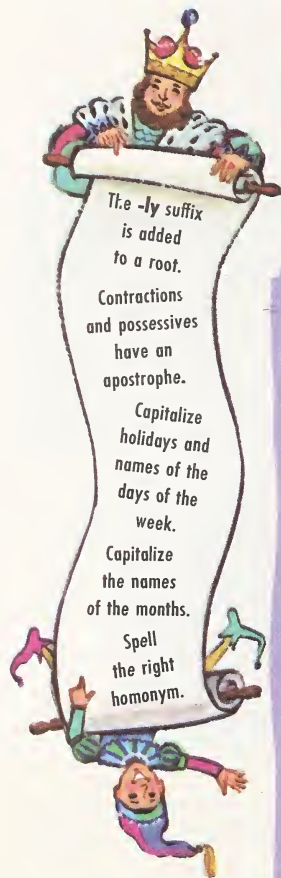


The    on this    is 76   .

## E \* FINAL TEST



# UNIT 36 REVIEW



31

badly  
slowly  
surely  
hardly  
truly  
bravely  
nearly

lovely  
really  
friendly  
finally  
usually  
carefully  
quickly  
suddenly

Sunday, Sun.  
Monday, Mon.  
Tuesday, Tues.  
Wednesday, Wed.  
Thursday, Thurs.  
Friday, Fri.  
Saturday, Sat.  
Valentine's Day  
New Year's Day  
Labor Day  
holiday  
Christmas  
Halloween  
Easter  
Thanksgiving

33

32

I'd  
let's  
aren't  
wasn't  
we're  
wouldn't  
lion's  
frog's

seal's  
robin's  
pupil's  
woman's  
monkey's  
soldier's  
president's

January, Jan.  
February, Feb.  
March, Mar.  
April, Apr.  
May  
June  
July  
August, Aug.  
September, Sept.  
October, Oct.  
November, Nov.  
December, Dec.  
month  
season  
vacation

34

sale  
sale  
ant  
tea  
base  
board  
piece  
pole  
tail

blew  
stairs  
threw  
weather  
cents  
raise

35

## A \* REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 31-35.
2. Add the -ly suffix to the root words **bad**, **slow**, **real**, **near**, **brave**.
3. Write the possessive form of the words pictured. Use apostrophes.



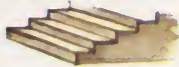
4. Name the holidays.



5. Write the name and abbreviation of each month.



6. Write the words suggested by these pictures. Beneath each word, write its homonym, or near homonym.

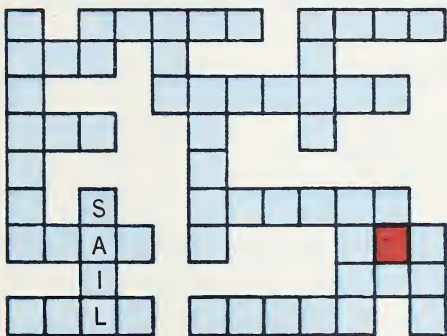


7. Copy the puzzle below. You must know how to spell homonyms to solve it. The homonym for **sale** (**sail**) is in place to help you start.

From the list below, find a homonym whose third letter is **l**. Write this word into the puzzle to cross the **l** of **sail**. Then you will need to find a four-letter homonym that can cross **sail** at the **a**. The first letter of this word will be the last letter of the near homonym to fit the row above. Continue in this way.

Find homonyms or near homonyms of —

u	raise	sense
bee	blue	reel
aunt	blew	sale
I	poll	bored
hour	tee	threw
		whether

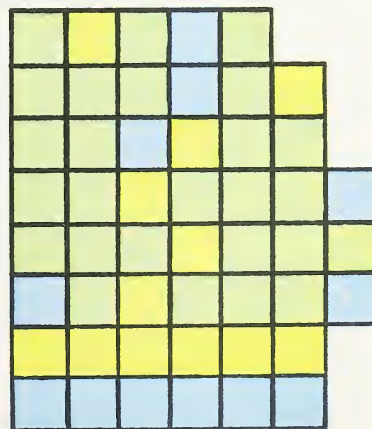


8. Before completing the next exercise, you will need a calendar for this year. By referring to this calendar, write the day of the week, the date, and the name of the holiday when —

- children play “trick-or-treat.”
- children expect colored eggs.
- many people eat turkey.
- people send valentines.
- school is about to start.
- this year began.
- people give presents.

9. Unscramble the words for this puzzle and write them on your paper. Unscramble the six letters in yellow squares and write the first hidden word in the spaces printed in yellow. Unscramble the six letters in the blue squares and write this second hidden word in the spaces printed in blue.

Pilup  
(Unit 32)  
Rydhaf  
(Unit 31)  
Sasneo  
(Unit 34)  
Thrawee  
(Unit 35)  
Roldise  
(Unit 32)  
Nilyfal  
(Unit 31)



## B \* REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

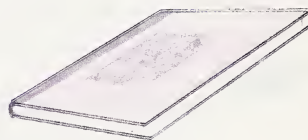
verb	contraction	bushel (bu.)	Asia	condense
noun	possessive	gallon (gal.)	Africa	temperature
synonym	apostrophe	pound (lb.)	Australia	thermometer
chapter	abbreviation	peck (pk.)	North America	steam
author		quart (qt.)	South America	vapor
rhyme		ounce (oz.)	Europe	degree
poem		yard (yd.)	continent	dissolve
poetry		pint (pt.)		evaporate

Write words to complete each sentence.

1. The steam, or \_\_, rising shows that the water is \_\_. The \_\_ is shown on the glass \_\_. It must be about 212 \_\_.



2. If glass A holds a \_\_ of water, glass B must hold a \_\_, and glass C must hold a \_\_.



3. The title of Mr. Jones's new book of poems isn't on the cover.

In the sentence above —

- the word **isn't** is a \_\_.
- Mr.** is an \_\_.
- Jones** is a proper \_\_.
- Mr. Jones writes \_\_.
- the word **title** is a \_\_ of **name**.
- Jones** \_\_ with **bones**.
- Jones's** has an \_\_.

## C \* REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

The guide words on each dictionary page help you find words quickly.

Find these words in the Spelling Dictionary. Write the page number where you find each word. Write the guide words on that page, too.

- threw
- weather

- holiday
- ocean
- marry
- jelly
- badly
- ready

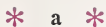
## D \* REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Write the sentence: **I will go the first Wednesday in January.**

## E \* FINAL TEST

## abbreviation

## author



- **ab·bre·vi·a·tion** (ə brē'vi ā'shən). 1. A shortened form, such as *qts.* for *quarts*, or *bu.* for *bushel* or *bushels*. 2. Making shorter.
- **a·ble** (ā'bəl). 1. Having power: *able to fly*. 2. Having the power or skill needed: *an able player*.
- **ac·cent** (ak'sent). 1. The greater force or stronger tone of voice given to certain syllables or words, either to direct attention to them or to give rhythm in poetry. In *across* the accent is on the second syllable. 2. A mark (') written or printed to show the nature and place of the spoken force of a syllable, as in *yes'ter day*, to *day'*, to *mor'row*.
- **act** (akt). 1. Deed; thing done. 2. To do something: *to act quickly*. 3. To behave. 4. A performance on a program: *the clown's act*.
- **add** (ad). To put together.
- **ad·dend** (ad'end). Number to be added.
- **ad·di·tion** (ə dish'ən). 1. Adding one number or quantity to another:  $5 + 5 = 10$  is a *simple addition*. 2. Thing added: *We are putting an addition on our house*. 3. In *addition* or *in addition* to means besides: *In addition to the sandwiches we had ice cream and cake at the party*.
- **Af·ri·ca** (af'rə kə). The continent south of Europe.
- **al·fal·fa** (al fal'fə). A plant with deep roots, cloverlike leaves, and bluish-purple flowers. It is used as a food for horses and cattle.



- **al·gae** (al'jē). Seaweeds and some fresh-water plants like them.
- **all right** (ōl rit). 1. Correct; satisfactory. 2. Yes.
- **al·pha·bet** (al'fə bet). 1. A set of letters used in writing a language. 2. The letters of a language arranged in their usual order, not as they are in words. The English alphabet is a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.
- **al·read·y** (ōl red'y). Before this time; even now.
- **an·gry** (ang'gri). Having the ugly feeling one may have when he is kept from acting or doing as he wishes.
- **an·swer** (an'sər). 1. Reply or response. 2. To serve: *A piece of paper will answer for a table cloth*. 3. To correspond: *Does this boy answer the description?* 4. To be

responsible: *A father must answer for his child's acts*.

- **ant** (ant). Small insect.
- **Ant·arc·tic Cir·cle** (ant ärk'tik; or ant är'tik sér'kəl). 1. The imaginary boundary of the south polar region. 2. The polar region surrounded by this boundary.
- **an·y·one** (en'i wun). Any person; anybody.
- **an·y·way** (en'i wā). Anyhow; in any case.
- **a·pos·tro·phe** (ə pos'trə fi). Sign (') used (1) to show the omission of one or more letters, as in *o'er* for *over*, *thro'* for *through*; (2) to show the possessive form of nouns, as in *Mary's house*, *the cat's tail*; (3) in forming certain plurals: *There are three 9's in 999*.
- **A·pril** (ā'prəl). Fourth month. *Abbr.* *Apr.*
- **a·quar·i·um** (ə kwār'i əm). 1. A pond, tank, or glass bowl in which living fish, water animals, and water plants are kept. 2. Building used for showing collections of living fish, water animals, and water plants.
- **Arc·tic Cir·cle** (ärk'tik sér'kəl). 1. The imaginary boundary of the north polar region. 2. The polar region surrounded by this boundary.
- **aren't** (ärnt). Are not.
- **a·rith·me·tic** (ə rith'mə tik). Science and art of numbers.



- **arm**<sup>1</sup> (ärm). 1. Part of a person's body between the shoulder and the hand. 2. Something shaped or used like an arm.
- **arm**<sup>2</sup> (ärm). 1. A weapon. 2. To provide with weapons. 3. To take up arms; prepare for war: *The soldiers armed for battle*.
- **ar·my** (är'mi). 1. Group of soldiers. 2. Very large number: *an army of flies*. *Armies* means more than one army.
- **ar·row** (ar'ō). 1. Slender, pointed shaft or stick shot from a bow. 2. Sign (→) used to show direction on maps, on road signs, or in writing. 3. Anything shaped like an arrow.
- **A·sia** (ā'zhə). The largest continent.
- **a·sleep** (ə slēp'). Sleeping.
- **At·lan·tic O·cean** (at lan'tik ō'shən). The ocean east of North and South America.
- **Au·gust** (ō'gäst). Eighth month. *Abbr.* *Aug.*
- **Aus·tral·ia** (ōs trāl'yə). A continent southeast of Asia.
- **au·thor** (ō'thar). 1. Person who writes books, stories, or articles. 2. Person who creates or begins anything.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, ōll, out; cup, pūt, rüle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long; th, thin; ʔh, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.



- **a·while** (ə hwil'). For a short time.
- **ax·is** (ak'sis). 1. The straight line about which a thing turns. 2. A line around which the parts of anything are arranged regularly.

\* b \*

- **bad·ly** (bad'li). 1. In a bad manner. 2. Very much.
- **bag** (bag). 1. Sack. 2. To hang loosely: *The boy's trousers bag at the knees.* **bagged, bagging.**
- **base**<sup>1</sup> (bās). 1. The part of a thing on which it rests: *The base of the lamp was broken.* 2. Foundation. 3. A station in games like baseball. 4. Starting place; headquarters.
- **base**<sup>2</sup> (bās). 1. Low; mean: *To betray a friend is a base action.* 2. Inferior: *Lead is a base metal, not a precious metal.*
- **base·ball** (bās'bōl'). 1. A game played with bat and ball and two teams of nine players each, on a field with four bases. 2. The ball used in the game.
- **bath** (bath). 1. A washing of the body. 2. Water, etc., for a bath: *His bath was ready.* 3. A place for bathing: *The bath was next to the bedroom.* 4. Liquid in which something is washed or dipped. 5. The container holding the liquid.
- **bay**<sup>1</sup> (bā). Part of a sea or lake extending into land.
- **bay**<sup>2</sup> (bā). 1. Long, deep bark of a dog: *The hunters heard the bay of the hounds.* 2. To bark; bark at: *Some dogs bay at the moon.* 3. A stand made by a hunted animal to face those hunting it: *The deer stood at bay at the edge of the forest.* 4. Position of pursuers or foe thus kept off: *The bear held the hounds at bay until the hunter shot it.*
- **beau·ti·ful** (bū'tə fəl). Very pleasant to see or hear.
- **bed·room** (bed'rūm'). Room to sleep in.
- **bee·tle** (bē'təl). Insect that has two hard, shiny cases to cover its wings when folded.
- **be·lieve** (bi lēv'). 1. To think something is true: *We believe that the earth is round.* 2. To have faith; trust: *to believe in God.* 3. To think somebody tells the truth: *His friends believe him.* **believed, believing.**
- **bell** (bel). 1. Hollow metal cup that makes a musical sound when struck. 2. The stroke or sound of a bell: *On shipboard a bell indicates a half hour of time.*
- **be·low** (bi lō'). 1. Under; in a lower place; *below the ceiling.* 2. Beneath: *From the hill he saw the valley below.*
- **bench** (bench). 1. Long seat made of wood or stone. 2. Worktable of carpenter or other workman. 3. Seat where judges sit.

- **be·side** (bi sīd'). 1. By the side of; near. 2. Compared with: *John seems bright beside the others.* 3. Away from: *The question was beside the point.*
- **bet** (bet). 1. To promise something to someone if he is right and you are wrong. 2. The promise itself. 3. Money or thing promised. **betting.**
- **bi·cy·cle** (bī'sə kəl; or bī'sik'əl). 1. A vehicle with two wheels. 2. To ride a bicycle.
- **bit**<sup>1</sup> (bit). 1. Small piece; small amount. 2. Part of a bridle that goes in a horse's mouth. 3. Tool used for boring or drilling, usually used with a handle.
- **bit**<sup>2</sup> (bit). See **bite**. *The dog bit the man.*
- **bite** (bit). 1. To seize or cut with the teeth. 2. Mouthful; amount bitten off: *Did you get a bite of candy?* 3. To cause a smarting, sharp pain: *The cold wind bit his face.* 4. A wound made by teeth; a sting. **bit, biting.**
- **black·bird** (blak'bērd'). Any of several kinds of birds. They are named blackbirds because the male birds are black.
- **blew** (blū). See **blow**. *The wind blew yesterday.*
- **block** (blok). 1. Solid piece of wood, stone, or other solid material. 2. To fill up to prevent passing through: *The snow blocked the road.* 3. Part of a city bounded by four streets. 4. Length of one side of such a part.
- **blow** (blō). 1. To send forth a strong current of air. 2. To be carried or moved by wind. 3. To sound. 4. To explode. 5. To puff or swell. **blew, blown.**



- **blue·bird** (blū'bērd'). A small songbird of the northern United States. The male has an orange breast with blue wings and back.
- **blue·jay** (blū'jā'). A noisy bird with a blue back.
- **board** (bōrd). 1. Broad, thin piece of wood. 2. To cover with boards. 3. Flat piece of wood used for a special purpose: *an ironing board.* 4. To give food for pay: *Mrs. Jones boards several people.* 5. Group of people who manage something: *a school board.* 6. To get on: *to board a train.*
- **bod·y** (bod'i). 1. The whole material part of a person or animal. 2. Main part of anything. 3. Mass: *a body of*

water. 4. Group of persons or things: *a large body of children*. **Bodies** means more than one body.

- **bone** (bôn). 1. Hard framework of the body of a person or animal. 2. Piece of this framework: *the bones of the hand*.
- **born** (bôrn). 1. Brought forth. 2. By birth; by nature: *born rich*; *a born poet*.
- **boss** (bôs). Person who hires or directs workers. (Used in common talk.)
- **both** (bôth). 1. The two: *Both children wore caps*. 2. Alike; equally: *He is both strong and healthy*.
- **bot-tle** (bot'əl). 1. Container for liquids, usually made of glass. 2. Contents of the bottle: *He drank the bottle of milk*. 3. To put into bottles: *to bottle milk*.
- **bot-tom** (bot'am). 1. Lowest part. 2. Part on which anything rests: *The bottom of the cup was wet*. 3. The ground under water: *the bottom of the sea*. 4. Lowest; last. 5. Low land along a river.
- **bowl**<sup>1</sup> (bôl). 1. Hollow, rounded dish. 2. Hollow, rounded part of anything: *the bowl of a pipe*.
- **bowl**<sup>2</sup> (bôl). To play a game with large, heavy balls and bottle-shaped pins.
- **brave** (brāv). 1. Without fear; having courage. 2. To meet without fear: *Sailors brave many storms*. 3. North American Indian warrior. **braved, braving**.
- **brave-ly** (brāv'li). In a brave manner; fearlessly: *He faced the Indian bravely*.
- **break** (brāk). 1. To make come to pieces by a blow or pull: *How did you break the dish?* 2. To come apart: *She saw the cup break into pieces*. 3. To fail to keep: *to break the law*. 4. To come suddenly: *War may break out*. 5. To go beyond: *to break all speed records*. 6. To force away: *to break through the fence*. 7. To stop or put an end to: *to break off a friendship*. 8. To lessen the force of: *The trees would break the wind*. 9. To make known: *Mary had to break the news of the accident to her mother*. 10. To tame; train to obey: *to break a colt*. **broke, broken**.
- **break-fast** (brek'fast). First meal of the day.
- **brick** (brik). 1. Block of clay baked by fire or sun. 2. Anything shaped like a brick: *a brick of ice cream*.
- **bridge** (brij). 1. Something built to carry a road, railroad, or path across a river, ravine, etc. 2. To make a path or bridge over a river or other obstacle. 3. Platform on the deck of a ship for the officer in command. 4. Upper, bony part of the nose.
- **bright** (brit). 1. Giving light; shining: *The stars were bright*. 2. Light or clear: *a bright day*. 3. Smart; clever: *a bright boy*. 4. Cheerful: *a bright smile*.
- **broke** (brök). See **break**. *She broke her doll yesterday*.



- **brush**<sup>1</sup> (brush). 1. Tool made of bristles, hair, or wire set in a stiff back and fastened to a handle. 2. To use a brush. 3. To remove; wipe away. 4. To touch lightly in passing: *to brush against it*.
- **brush**<sup>2</sup> (brush). 1. Shrubs, bushes, and small trees growing in the woods. 2. Branches broken or cut off.
- **bu**. Bushel; bushels.
- **bug-gy** (bug'i). Light carriage with one seat.
- **bulb** (bulb). 1. Round underground bud or stem from which some plants grow. 2. Something shaped like a bulb: *an electric light bulb*.
- **burn** (bêrn). 1. To be on fire; be very hot. 2. To set on fire. 3. To injure by heat or fire.
- **bus** (bus). Vehicle with seats, used to carry passengers.
- **bush** (bûsh). 1. A plant smaller than a tree, with many stems. 2. Open forest or wild land.
- **bush-el** (bûsh'əl). A measure for dry things, containing 4 pecks or 32 quarts. **Abbr. bu**.
- **bus-y** (biz'i). 1. Working; having plenty to do. 2. Full of work or activity: *a busy street*.
- **but-ter** (but'ər). 1. Yellowish fat obtained from cream by churning. 2. To put butter on. 3. Something like butter: *apple butter*.
- **but-ter-fly** (but'ər flī'). Insect with four large, unusually bright-colored wings and a slender body.



- **cab-in** (kab'an). 1. Small, roughly built house; hut. 2. Room in a ship. 3. Place for passengers in an airplane.
- **cage** (kāj). 1. Enclosure for birds or animals made of wire, iron bars, or wood. 2. Anything like a cage: *the cage of an elevator*. 3. To put into a cage. **caged, caging**.
- **cam-el** (kam'əl). Large four-footed animal with one or two humps on its back.
- **camp** (kamp). 1. To live away from home for a time in a tent or hut: *They liked to camp in the woods*. 2. Place where one lives in a tent or hut.
- **ca-nal** (kə nal'). 1. Waterway cut into land for ships and boats to go through. It may also serve to carry water to places where needed. 2. Tube in a plant or animal to carry food, liquid, or air.
- **cap** (kap). 1. Close-fitting head covering with little or

th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

no brim. 2. Anything like a cap. 3. Highest part; top. 4. To put a cap on; cover. 5. Small amount of explosive in a wrapper or covering.

• **cap·i·tal** (kap'ə təl). 1. City where the government of a country or state is located. 2. A **capital**, or **capital** letter, is used to begin a sentence or the name of a person or place. 3. Amount of money or property used to carry on a business: *The Jones Motor Company has a capital of \$50,000.* 4. Important. 5. Of the best kind; excellent. 6. Punishable by death: *Murder is a capital crime.* 7. The top part of a column.

• **car·a·van** (kar'ə van). 1. People traveling together for safety through a desert or a dangerous country. 2. Large covered wagon for people or goods; a house on wheels; a van.



• **car·di·nal** (kär'də nəl). 1. Of first importance; chief. The **cardinal** numbers are one, two, three, four, etc. 2. One of the high officials in the Roman Catholic Church, appointed by the Pope. Cardinals wear red robes and red hats. 3. Bright red color. 4. An American songbird with red feathers.

• **care·ful** (kär'fəl). 1. Full of care; taking pains; watchful; cautious: *Mother was very careful with the baby.* 2. Done with care; showing care: *Father is a careful driver.*

• **care·ful·ly** (kär'fəl lī). In a careful manner; watchfully: *Cross the street carefully.*

• **cas·tle** (kas'əl). Large building or group of buildings protected against attack by thick walls and towers.

• **cat·tle** (kat'əl). Farm animals; cows, calves, bulls, and oxen.

• **cave** (kāv). Hollow space under the ground.

• **cent** (sent). Copper coin of the U.S. and Canada: *100 cents make one dollar.* Cents means more than one cent.

• **chap·ter** (chap'tər). 1. A main division of a book, written about a particular part of the subject or story. 2. Anything like a chapter; part: *Space travel is an interesting chapter in modern science.* 3. Branch of a club; local division of an organization that holds its own meetings.

• **charge** (chärj). 1. To put down as a debt: *Mother told me to charge it.* 2. To put a price on: *How much did he charge for the candy?* 3. To care: *Jack was put in charge of the room.* 4. To accuse: *The man was charged with speeding.* 5. To rush at; attack: *The soldiers charged the enemy.* 6. To load; fill: *He charged the gun.* **charged**, **charging**.

• **chase** (chäs). 1. To run after to catch. 2. To drive away. **chased**, **chasing**.

• **cheese** (chēz). Solid food made from the thick part of milk.

• **chick·en** (chik'ən). Young hen.

• **chief** (chēf). 1. Person in authority; head of a group. 2. Most important; main.

• **chim·ney** (chim'ni). An upright, hollow structure to make a draft and carry away smoke from a fire.

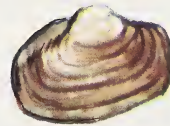
• **chin** (chin). The part of the face below the mouth.

• **chip·munk** (chip'mungk). A small, striped American squirrel.

• **Christ·mas** (kris'mäs). Yearly celebration of the birth of Christ on December 25.

• **church** (chérch). 1. A building for worship. 2. A group of Christians with the same beliefs.

• **cir·cus** (sēr'kəs). Traveling company of clowns, acrobats, riders, horses, and wild animals.



• **clam** (klam). 1. An animal somewhat like an oyster, with a soft body and hinged double shell, living in the edges of oceans, rivers, lakes, etc. 2. To go out after, or dig for, clams.

• **clay** (klā). A sticky kind of earth which hardens when baked.

• **climb** (klīm). 1. To go up: *to climb a ladder.* 2. To grow up: *The vine climbs the fence.* 3. To go in any direction, especially with help of hands: *to climb down a rope.*

• **close** (klōz). 1. To shut. 2. To bring together. 3. To come together. 4. To bring to an end: *to close a meeting.* 5. An end. **closed**, **closing**.

• **clos·ing** (klōz'ing). See **close**. *The closing of the letter was torn off.*

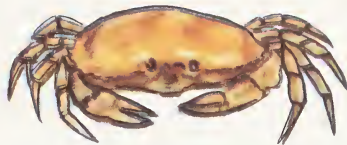
• **cloth** (klōth). 1. Woven material made of cotton, silk, wool, or other fibers. 2. Piece of material used for a special purpose: *a tablecloth.*



- **cloud** (klaʊd). 1. A white, gray, or almost black mass in the sky made up of drops of water. 2. Mass of smoke or dust.
- **coal** (kōl). 1. Black mineral that burns and gives off heat. 2. A piece of glowing, partly burned material: *The red coals gave off heat.*
- **coast** (kōst). 1. Land along the sea. 2. To ride down a hill without using effort or power.
- **co-lon** (kō'lən). Mark (:) of punctuation used before explanations, lists, long quotations, etc., to set them off from the rest of the sentence.
- **col-umn** (kol'əm). 1. A slender, upright structure; a pillar. Columns usually support or ornament a building. 2. Anything like a column: *a column of figures.*
- **com-ma** (kom'ə). Mark (,) of punctuation.
- **com-pa-ny** (kum'pə ni). 1. Group of people joined together for a purpose. 2. Companions. 3. Guests or visitors. 4. The part of an army commanded by a captain. *Companies* means more than one company.
- **con-dense** (kən dens'). 1. To make denser; become more compact. 2. To increase the strength of: *Light is condensed by means of lenses.* 3. To change from a gas or vapor to a liquid. 4. To put into fewer words: *Condense your report into four lines.* **condensed, condensing.**
- **con-ti-nent** (kon'tə nənt). One of the seven great land masses of the earth. The continents are North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica.
- **con-trac-tion** (kən trak'shən). 1. Process of contracting: *Cold causes the contraction of metal.* 2. State of being contracted: *The contraction of mercury by cold makes it go down in the thermometers.* 3. Something contracted; a shortened form: *Don't is a contraction of do not.*
- **cor-ner** (kōr'nər). 1. Place where two lines or surfaces meet. 2. Place where two streets meet.
- **cost** (kōst). 1. Price paid: *The cost of the shoes was \$5.* 2. Loss; sacrifice: *The fox escaped from the trap at the cost of a leg.*
- **cot-ton** (kot'ən). 1. Plant whose fibers are used to make thread or cloth. 2. Thread or cloth made from this plant.
- **count**<sup>1</sup> (kaʊnt). 1. To name numbers in order. 2. To add up; find the number of. 3. Total number: *The exact count was 2,000.* 4. To take account of: *Let's not count that game.* 5. To depend: *We count on your help.*
- **count**<sup>2</sup> (kaʊnt). Nobleman; a title or rank.
- **coun-ty** (kaʊn'ti). Governmental division of land smaller than a country or state. *Counties* means more than one county.
- **cous-in** (kuz'ən). Son or daughter of one's aunt or uncle.
- **cov-er** (kuv'ər). 1. To put something over: *Cover the*

*baby.* 2. To spread over: *Snow covered the ground.* 3. Something to protect, cover, or hide: *the cover of a book.* 4. To include: *This book covers all the work.* 5. To go over: *We covered 200 miles.*

- **cow-boy** (kou'boi'). Man, usually on horseback, who takes care of cattle on a ranch.



- **crab** (krab). Water animal with eight legs, two claws, and a broad, flat shell covering.
- **cra-dle** (kra'dəl). 1. Baby's bed on rockers. 2. Place where anything begins its growth. 3. To lay or rock as in a cradle: *She cradled the child in her arms.*
- **crick-et** (krik'it). A black insect of the grasshopper family.
- **croc-o-dile** (krok'ə dil). Large animal with a long body, four short legs, a thick skin, and a long tail.
- **crop** (krop). 1. Food plants grown and gathered by people for their use. 2. Whole amount of any plant grown in a season: *a wheat crop.* **Crops** means more than one crop.
- **cross** (krōs). 1. Two sticks across each other like + or ×. 2. To mark with ×. 3. To move from one side to another: *to cross the street.* 4. To make the sign of a cross. 5. To mix breeds of animals. 6. To hinder: *If you cross him, he will fight.* 7. In bad temper. 8. A heavy duty or suffering.

## \* d \*

- **dance** (dāns). 1. To move in time to music. 2. Party where people dance. 3. Group of dance steps: *a square dance.* **danced, dancing.**
- **dark** (dārk). With little or no light.



- **date**<sup>1</sup> (dāt). 1. The sweet fruit of a kind of palm tree. 2. The tree that bears it.

th, thin; ʦH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.



- **date** <sup>2</sup> (dāt). 1. Time; statement of time. 2. To mark the time of; give a date to: *Please date your letter.* 3. To find the date of; give a date to. 4. To be dated; have a date on it. 5. Period of time: *At that date there were no radios.* **Out of date** means out of style. **Up to date** means (1) in style; (2) up to the present time. 6. Belonging to a certain period of time. **dated, dating.**
- **death** (deth). The ending of life in people, animals, and plants.
- **De·cem·ber** (di sem'ber). Twelfth month. **Abbr. Dec.**
- **de·cide** (di sid'). 1. To make up one's mind: *Have you decided what to do?* 2. To give judgment: *Mother decided in favor of the black hat.* **decided, deciding.**
- **deep** (dēp). Far below the surface.
- **deer** (dēr). Swift, graceful, wild animal that chews a cud.
- **de·fine** (di fin'). To explain the nature or meaning of. **defined, defining.**
- **de·gree** (di grē'). 1. A step in a scale; a stage in a process: *By degrees the water in the pool got warm enough for swimming.* 2. Amount; extent: *To what degree are you interested in sports?* 3. A unit for measuring temperature: *The freezing point of water is 32 degrees Fahrenheit.* 4. A unit for measuring the opening of an angle or an arc of a circle. A degree is  $\frac{1}{90}$  of a right angle or  $\frac{1}{360}$  of the circumference of a circle. 5. Rank: *A prince is a man of high degree.* 6. Rank or title given to a student whose work fulfills requirements or to a noted person as an honor.
- **del·ta** (del'tā). Deposit of earth and sand that collects at the mouth of some rivers.
- **des·ert** <sup>1</sup> (dez'ərt). Dry, barren region: *the Sahara Desert.*
- **de·sert** <sup>2</sup> (di zér't). To forsake; go away and leave a person, place, or thing: *The captain deserted his ship.*
- **desk** (desk). A piece of furniture used for writing or to hold books when reading.
- **dic·tion·ar·y** (dik'shən er'i). Book that explains the words of a language or some special kind of words.
- **die** <sup>1</sup> (di). 1. To stop living. 2. To come to an end: *The sound died away.* **died, dying.**
- **die** <sup>2</sup> (di). Metal block or plate cut in a certain way and used to shape, cut, or stamp things.
- **dif·fer·ence** (dif'ər əns). 1. Being different: *the difference of night and day.* 2. Amount or manner of being different: *The difference between 6 and 10 is 4.* 3. A dispute.
- **dif·fer·ent** (dif'ər ənt). Unlike; not the same.
- **dig** (dig). 1. To use spade, hands, claws, or snout in making a hole. 2. To thrust; poke. **dig, digging.**
- **dike** (dik). 1. Bank of earth or dam built as a defense

against flooding by a river or the sea. 2. To provide with dikes.

- **dirt** (dért). Mud, dust, earth, or soil.
- **dirt·y** (dér'ti). 1. Not clean; soiled by mud, dust, earth, etc. 2. To make dirty; soil. **dirtied.**
- **dis·cuss** (dis kus'). To talk over; consider from different points of view.
- **dis·cus·sion** (dis kush'ən). Talk; going over the reasons for and against; discussing things: *The election caused much discussion in the town.*
- **dis·solve** (di zolv'). 1. To make liquid; become liquid by being put into liquid: *You can dissolve salt in water. Salt dissolves in water.* 2. To put an end to: *The men dissolved their partnership.*
- **di·vide** (dā vid'). 1. To separate into parts. 2. To separate into equal parts: *12 divided by 3 equals 4.* 3. To share. 4. Ridge of land between two regions drained by different river systems. **divided, dividing.**
- **div·i·dend** (div'ə dend). 1. A number or quantity to be divided: *In 20 divided by 5, 20 is the dividend.* 2. Money earned by a company and divided among the owners.
- **di·vi·sion** (dā vizh'ən). 1. Dividing; being divided. 2. Giving some to each; sharing. 3. Process of dividing one number by another. 4. Dividing line; boundary. 5. One of the parts into which a thing is divided: *This division of the factory makes motors.* 6. Difference of opinion.
- **di·vi·sor** (dā vī'zər). 1. Number or quantity by which another number or quantity is divided: *In 50 divided by 10, 10 is the divisor.* 2. A number that divides another number without a remainder.
- **doc·tor** (dök'tər). Person who knows how to treat diseases.
- **dol·lar** (dol'ər). Unit of U. S. and Canadian money; 100 cents.
- **down·stairs** (doun'stārz'). 1. Down the stairs. 2. A lower floor: *We moved downstairs.*



- **drag·on·fly** (drag'ən flī'). A large insect with a long, slender body and two pairs of wings.
- **dream** (drēm). 1. Something thought, felt, or seen while asleep. 2. Something as unreal as the fancies of sleep: *The boy had a dream of becoming a great soldier.*

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

- **drive** (driv). 1. To urge or make go: *Drive the dog away.* 2. To go in a car; carry in a car. **drove, driven, driving.**
- **drop** (drop). 1. A small amount of liquid in a round shape. 2. To fall suddenly. 3. To let fall: *to drop a dish.* 4. The distance down: *a drop of 30 feet.* 5. To make lower: *Drop your voice.* 6. To leave out. **dropped, dropping.**
- **dune** (dün; or dūn). Mound or ridge of loose sand heaped up by the wind.
- **dur-ing** (dūr'ing; or dūr'ing). 1. Throughout the entire time of: *He worked during recess.* 2. In the course of: *He left during the lesson.*

## \* e \*

- **ear** (ēr). 1. Part of the body used for hearing. 2. Part of some plants that contains grain: *an ear of corn.*
- **ear-ly** (ēr'li). 1. Near the beginning; in the first part: *The sky is beautiful early in the morning.* 2. Before the usual or expected time: *We had an early lunch.*
- **earth** (ērth). 1. Globe on which we live. 2. Soil; ground.
- **east** (ēst). 1. Direction of the sunrise. 2. Toward the east; farther toward the east: *Go a mile east.* 3. From the east.
- **East-er** (ēs'tər). Day for celebrating Christ's rising from the dead; a church holiday that comes yearly in the spring.
- **eas-y** (ēz'ī). 1. Not hard to do or get. 2. Not hard to bear. 3. Giving comfort or rest: *He sat in an easy chair.*
- **eighth** (ätth). 1. Next after the seventh. 2. One of eight equal parts.
- **e-lec-tric** (i lek'trik). 1. Charged with electricity: *an electric battery.* 2. Run by electricity: *He received an electric train.*
- **e-lec-tric-i-ty** (i lek'tris'ə ti). Form of energy which can give certain metals magnetism and which produces light, heat, and power.



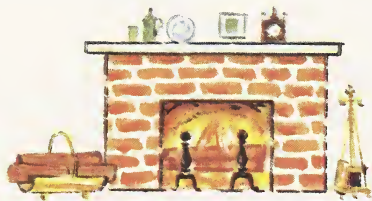
- **el-e-phant** (el'ə fənt). The largest four-footed animal now living.
- **en-e-my** (en'ə mi). 1. One who is on the other side or against; not a friend. 2. Anything that will harm: *Sleet is an enemy of fruit trees.* **Enemies** means more than one enemy.
- **en-joy** (en joi'). To have or use with joy; be happy with.

- **e-nough** (i nuf'). As many or as much as needed.
- **en-ve-lope** (en'və lōp). 1. A folded paper cover in which a letter or something flat may be mailed. 2. Wrapper.
- **e-qual** (ē'kwəl). The same in amount, size, number, or value.
- **e-qua-tor** (i kwā'tər). Imaginary circle around the middle of the earth, halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.
- **Eu-robe** (ūr'əp). A continent east of the Atlantic Ocean, west of Asia, and north of Africa.
- **e-vap-o-rate** (i vap'ə rāt). 1. To turn into vapor. 2. To remove water from: *Heat is used to evaporate milk.* 3. To give off moisture. **evaporated, evaporating.**
- **eve-ning** (ēv'ning). Time between sunset and bedtime: *This is a cool evening.*
- **eve-ry-bod-y** (ev'ri bod'ī). Every person.
- **eve-ry-one** (ev'ri wun'). Each one; everybody.
- **eve-ry-thing** (ev'ri thing'). All things.
- **eve-ry-where** (ev'ri hwār'). In every place.
- **ex-am-ple** (eg zam'pəl). 1. One thing taken to show what others are like: *Chicago is an example of a big city.* 2. A model: *The coach was a good example for the boys on the team.* Set an example means to be an example. 3. A problem in arithmetic. 4. Warning to others: *The teacher made an example of the bad boy by keeping him after school.*
- **ex-cla-ma-tion** (eks'klə mā'shən). Something said suddenly in surprise or strong feeling. An **exclamation mark** is a mark (!) after a word to show the force of feeling.

## \* f \*

- **fair**<sup>1</sup> (fār). 1. Honest; just. 2. Average: *John's report card was fair.* 3. Not dark; light: *She had fair hair and skin.* 4. Clear; not stormy: *fair weather.*
- **fair**<sup>2</sup> (fār). A showing of products, manufactured goods, and inventions.
- **fair-y** (fār'ī). 1. Tiny being who can help or harm human beings. 2. Like a fairy; lovely; delicate. **Fairies** means more than one fairy.
- **fam-i-ly** (fam'ə li). 1. Father, mother, and their children. 2. All of a person's relatives. 3. A tribe. 4. Group of related animals or plants: *the deer family.* **Families** means more than one family.
- **feast** (fēst). 1. Rich meal prepared for some celebration. 2. To eat many good foods.
- **Feb-ru-ar-y** (feb'rū er'ī). Second month. *Abbr. Feb.*
- **feel** (fēl). 1. To touch: *Feel the smooth wood.* 2. To be: *She feels happy.* **felt.**

- **felt** <sup>1</sup> (felt). See feel. *She felt the soft fur. She has felt the fur.*
- **felt** <sup>2</sup> (felt). 1. Cloth made by putting wool, hair, or fur together by pressing or rolling. 2. Made of felt: *a felt hat*.
- **fence** (fens). 1. Railing or wall around a yard, garden, or farm to enclose and protect it. 2. To put a fence around. 3. To fight with slender swords. *fenced, fencing*.
- **fern** (fĕrn). A plant with feathery leaves and no flowers. Instead of seeds it has spores on the back of the leaves.
- **field** (fĕld). 1. Piece of land used for crops or pasture. 2. Piece of land used for special purpose: *a football field*. 3. Land yielding some product: *an oil field*. 4. Land with few or no trees. 5. Sphere of activity: *the field of politics*.
- **fif-teen** (fif'tĕn'). Five more than ten.
- **fifth** (fifth). 1. Next after the fourth. 2. One of five equal parts.
- **fif-ty** (fif'ti). Five times ten. Fifties means more than one fifty.
- **fill** (fil). 1. To put into until full, with room for nothing more. 2. To stop up or close by putting something in: *The dentist filled the tooth*. 3. As much as there is room for. 4. To supply what is needed.
- **fi-nal** (fī'nāl). 1. Coming last. 2. Deciding: *Mother had the final word*.
- **fi-nal-ly** (fī'nəl i). At the end; at last.
- **fin-ger** (fing'gər). 1. A hand has four fingers and a thumb. 2. Anything shaped or used like a finger.
- **fin-ish** (fin'ish). 1. To complete; bring to an end. 2. Way in which a surface is prepared.



- **fire-place** (fir'plās'). Place built to hold fire.
- **first** (fĕrst). 1. Coming before all others: *Mary was first in her class*. 2. The beginning: *At first we were afraid*. 3. Before others; before anything else: *First we must read the directions*. 4. Rather; sooner: *The soldiers said they would not surrender, but would die first*. 5. For the first time: *When I first met my neighbors, I felt strange*. 6. In music, highest in pitch; playing or singing the highest pitch: *first soprano; first violin*.
- **fix** (fiks). 1. To make firm; become firm: *to fix the post in the ground*. 2. To set right; put in order.

- **flat** <sup>1</sup> (flat). 1. Level and smooth. 2. Horizontal: *flat on the ground*. 3. Not very thick or deep: *a flat dish*. 4. Below the true pitch in music.
- **flat** <sup>2</sup> (flat). Apartment or rooms all on one floor.
- **fol-low** (fol'ō). 1. To go or come after: *The blue car will follow the red car in the parade*. 2. To go along: *Follow this street*. 3. To use; obey; take as a guide: *Follow the doctor's advice*. 4. To keep the eyes or mind on: *to follow a story*.
- **for-est** (fōr'ist). 1. Thick woods. 2. Of the forest: *a forest fire*.
- **for-get** (fər get'). To fail to remember or think of. **forgot, forgotten, forgetting**.
- **for-got** (fər got'). See **forget**. *I forgot my key yesterday*.
- **fourth** (fōrth). 1. Next after third. 2. One of four equal parts.
- **fox** (foks). 1. Small wild animal, somewhat like a dog. 2. Its fur. 3. A sly, crafty person.
- **free** (frĕ). 1. Loose; not fastened. 2. Not a slave. 3. Having liberty. 4. Having no tax or duty. 5. To let go. 6. To make free. **freed**.
- **fresh** (fresh). 1. Newly grown, made, or gathered: *The cookies were fresh*. 2. Not salty: *fresh water*. 3. Not spoiled; not stale.
- **fric-tion** (frik'shan). 1. Rubbing of one thing against another: *Matches are lighted by friction*. 2. Resistance to movement of surfaces that touch: *He put oil on his skates to reduce the friction*. 3. Disagreement; conflict: *There was friction between the men and their boss*.
- **Fri-day** (fri'di). Sixth day of the week. **Abbr. Fri**.
- **friend-ly** (frend'li). 1. Of a friend. 2. Like a friend. 3. On good terms. 4. Wanting to be friendly: *The dog was friendly*.
- **fright-en** (frit'en). 1. To make afraid. 2. To become afraid.



- **frog** (frog). Small leaping animal that lives in or near water. **Frog's** means of, or belonging to, a frog.
- **front** (frunt). 1. First part. 2. Part that faces forward: *the front of the house*. 3. Place where fighting is going on.
- **fur** (fēr). 1. Soft coat of hair that covers many animals. 2. Made of fur: *a fur coat*. 3. Clothes made of fur: *Mother's furs keep her warm*.
- **fur-ni-ture** (fēr'nə chər). Articles needed in a house or room, such as tables, chairs, beds.



## \* g \*

- **gal** (gallon; gallons).
- **gal·lōn** (gal'ən). The amount of four quarts of liquid. *Abbr.* gal.
- **gath·er** (ga'FH'ər). 1. To collect; bring to one place. 2. To come together: *Gather at the gate.*
- **ge·og·ra·phy** (ji og'rə fi). 1. Study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, etc. 2. Surface features of a region or place. 3. Book about geography.
- **gi·ant** (ji'ənt). 1. Man of great size or power. 2. Huge.
- **gift** (gift). 1. Present; something given. 2. Giving. 3. Special ability; talent: *He had a gift for music.*
- **glass** (glas). 1. A hard material that is easily broken and can usually be seen through. 2. Something made of glass that is used to drink from. 3. The amount a glass can hold.
- **globe** (glōb). 1. Anything round like a ball. 2. The world; earth. 3. A sphere with a map on it.
- **goat** (gōt). A small animal with horns.
- **gold·fish** (gōld'fish'). A small, reddish-gold fish.
- **good·by** or **good·bye** (gūd'bi'). Farewell.
- **grape** (grāp). 1. A small, round fruit that grows in bunches on a vine. 2. Grapevine.



- **grass·hop·per** (gras'hōp'ər). An insect with wings and strong legs for jumping.
- **gray** (grā). 1. Shade made by mixing black and white. 2. Become gray; make gray.
- **greet·ing** (grēt'ing). The acts or words of a person who greets someone; welcome.
- **guide** (gīd). 1. To show the way; lead; direct. 2. Person or thing that shows the way: *Our guide led us to safety.* 3. Guidebook. 4. To manage; control; regulate. **guided, guiding.**
- **gulf** (gulf). 1. A large bay; arm of water extending into the land. 2. A deep break or cut in the earth. 3. A wide separation: *The quarrel left a gulf between the two friends.*

## \* h \*

- **half** (haf). One of two equal parts. **Halves** means more than one half.

- **hall** (hōl). 1. Passageway through a building. 2. Large assembly room for meetings or parties. 3. Building for public business: *the city hall.*
- **Hal·low·een** (hal'ō ēn'). The evening of October 31.
- **hand·ker·chief** (hang'kər chif). A soft square of cloth used for wiping the nose or face.
- **hang** (hang). 1. To fasten to something above: *Hang your coat on the hook.* 2. To put to death by hanging with a rope around the neck. **hanged.** 3. To droop; bend down: *to hang your head.* **hung, hanging.**
- **hap·pen** (hap'ən). To take place.
- **har·bor** (hār'bər). 1. A place of shelter for ships. 2. Any place of shelter. 3. To give shelter to: *The long hair of the dog may harbor many fleas.* 4. To keep in the mind: *Don't harbor unhappy thoughts.*
- **hard·ly** (hārd'li). 1. Barely: *We hardly had time to get to school.* 2. Not quite: *He is hardly telling the truth.* 3. Probably not: *They will hardly start out in this weather.*
- **hay** (hā). 1. Grass cut and dried as food for horses and cattle. 2. To cut and dry grass for use as hay.
- **head·ing** (hed'ing). 1. Something used as a head, top, or front. 2. Something written or printed at the top of a page. 3. Title of a page, chapter, etc.
- **health** (helth). 1. Being well; free from illness. 2. Condition of the body: *good health.*
- **heart** (hārt). 1. Organ that pumps blood in the body. 2. Feelings: *She has a kind heart.* 3. Kindness. 4. Courage. 5. Middle; center. 6. Main part. 7. This figure: ♥.
- **heav·y** (hev'i). 1. Having much weight; hard to lift or carry. 2. Large; greater than usual: *heavy rain.*
- **held** (held). See **hold.** *She held the doll. She has held the doll.*
- **hel·lo** (hə lō'). Call or greeting.
- **hem·i·sphere** (hem'ə sfēr). 1. Half of a sphere or globe. 2. Half of the earth's surface. North and South America are in the Western Hemisphere.
- **herd** (hərd). 1. A number of animals together: *We saw a herd of cows.* 2. Keeper of a herd: *The cowherd was watching the herd of cows.* 3. A large number of people. 4. The common people. 5. To join together. 6. To form into a flock, herd, or group. 7. To tend or take care of cattle or sheep.
- **hiding** (hid). See **hide** <sup>1</sup>. *She hid the money.*
- **hide** <sup>1</sup> (hid). 1. To put out of sight. 2. To keep secret: *She can hide her fears.* **hid, hidden, hiding.**
- **hide** <sup>2</sup> (hid). An animal's skin.
- **him·self** (him self'). 1. Used instead of *he* or *him* in cases like this: *He cut himself.* 2. Used to make a statement stronger: *The king himself will come.*
- **his·to·ry** (his'tō ri). 1. Statement of what has happened.



2. The story of a man or nation.
- **hob·by** (hob'ī). Something a person likes to work at or study which is not his main occupation. **Hobbies** means more than one hobby.
  - **hold** (hōld). 1. To grasp and keep: *Please hold my hat.* 2. To keep in some place or position: *Hold it straight.* 3. To contain: *to hold water.* 4. To keep back: *to hold the breath.* **held.**
  - **hole** (hōl). 1. Open place: *a hole in a stocking.* 2. Place which is lower than the part around it: *a hole in the ground.*
  - **hol·i·day** (hol'ə dā). Day when one does not work.
  - **horse** (hōrs). A large four-footed animal with hoofs, used for riding and for pulling and carrying loads.
  - **hour** (our). 1. Sixty minutes. 2. The time of day: *The clock strikes the hour.* 3. The time for anything: *a lunch hour.*
  - **hun·dred** (hun'drəd). Ten times ten; 100.
  - **hung** (hung). See **hang**. *She hung the curtains. She has hung them.*
  - **hun·gry** (hung'gri). 1. Feeling the desire or need for food. 2. Showing hunger. 3. Eager.
  - **hur·ry** (hēr'i). 1. To move or act quickly. 2. Eagerness to have or do quickly: *We were in a hurry. hurried.*
  - **hut** (hut). Small, roughly built house or cabin.

## \* i \*

- **I'd** (īd). 1. I should. 2. I would. 3. I had.
- **ill** (il). Not well; sick.
- **inch** (inch). 1. Measure of length;  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a foot. 2. To move by inches or little by little: *The worm inches along.*
- **in·dent**<sup>1</sup> (in dent'). 1. To form notches or bays in. 2. To begin (a line) farther from the edge than the other lines: *Indent the first line of every paragraph.*
- **in·dent**<sup>2</sup> (in dent'). 1. To make a dent in; mark with a dent. 2. To press in; stamp.
- **i·ni·tial** (i nish'əl). 1. First; occurring at the beginning: *John's initial effort at jumping was a failure.* 2. The first letter of a word: *The initials U. S. A. stand for United States of America.* 3. To mark or sign with initials: *Mr. John Brown initialed the note J. B.*
- **in·sect** (in'sekt). Small creature with three pairs of legs and a body divided into three parts.
- **in·stead** (in sted'). In place of.
- **in·ter·est·ing** (in'tər es tīng). Engaging the attention.
- **in·tro·duce** (in'trə dūs'; or in'trə dūs'). 1. To bring in: *to introduce a story into the discussion.* 2. To put in; insert: *The doctor introduced a tube into the patient's*

throat. 3. To bring into use or knowledge: *to introduce a new food; to introduce a new style.* 4. To make known; acquaint: *May I introduce Bill?* **introduced, introducing.**

- **in·tro·duc·tion** (in'trə duk'shən). 1. An introducing: *The introduction of four-wheel brakes made automobiles safer.* 2. The beginning of a speech, a piece of music, or a book. 3. A first book for beginners. 4. Being introduced: *Mary was happy at her introduction to the other children.* 5. Thing made known.
- **in·vi·ta·tion** (in'və tā'shən). 1. Request to come to some place or do something. 2. Act of inviting.
- **in·vite** (in vit'). 1. To ask (someone) politely to come to some place or do something: *Were you invited to the party?* 2. To make a polite request for: *The speaker invited our opinions of his speech.* 3. To give occasion for: *His statements invited an answer.* 4. To attract; tempt. **invited, inviting.**



- **i·ron** (ī'ərn). 1. The metal from which steel is made. 2. Something made of iron: *an iron railing.* 3. Like iron; hard; strong: *The heroes were men of iron.* 4. To furnish or cover with iron. 5. **Irons** means chains; handcuffs; shackles. 6. To fetter or fashion with irons. 7. An implement to press clothing. 8. To press with an iron.
- **is·land** (ī'lənd). 1. A body of land surrounded by water. 2. Something that suggests a piece of land surrounded by water: *The traffic island was in the middle of the street.*

## \* j \*

- **Jan·u·ar·y** (jan'ū er'ī). First month. *Abbr. Jan.*
- **jel·ly** (jel'ī). 1. Food, usually made by boiling fruit juice and sugar. 2. Jellylike substance. 3. To turn into jelly.
- **Ju·ly** (jū lī'). Seventh month.
- **June** (jūn). Sixth month.
- **jun·gle** (jung'gəl). Wild land overgrown with bushes, trees, and vines.

## \* k \*

- **kan·ga·roo** (kang'gə rū'). An animal that lives in Australia. It has small forelegs and strong hind legs on

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, térm; it, ĭce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

which it leaps. The mother has a pouch in front in which she carries her young.

- **kick** (kik). 1. To strike out with the foot. 2. To move by kicking.
- **king** (king). Man who rules a country.
- **kiss** (kis). To touch with lips.
- **kitch-en** (kich'on). Room where food is cooked.
- **knock** (nok). 1. To cause to fall: *Did you knock the book on the floor?* 2. To make a sound to attract attention: *to knock on the door.* 3. Sound of knocking.

## \* l \*

- **La-bor Day** (lā'bər dā). First Monday in September; a holiday in honor of labor and laborers.
- **la-dy** (lā'di). 1. The mistress of a house. 2. Woman of high social standing. *Ladies* means more than one lady.
- **laid** (lād). See **lay** <sup>1</sup>. *She laid the book down. She has laid it down.*
- **lake** (lāk). Body of water larger than a pond.
- **lan-guage** (lang'gwij). 1. Human speech, spoken or written. 2. Any means of expressing feeling or thought: *His language was very clear.* 3. The speech of one nation or race: *the German language.*
- **laugh** (laf). 1. You laugh when you hear a good joke. 2. The sound made when a person laughs. 3. To be gay or lively. 4. To drive, put, or bring by laughing: *Kate laughed her fears away.*
- **lay** <sup>1</sup> (lā). 1. To put down. 2. To place in a lying-down position: *Lay the baby in his bed.* **laid**.
- **lay** <sup>2</sup> (lā). See **lie** <sup>2</sup>. *I lay down for a rest this morning.*
- **lb.** Pound; pounds.
- **leaf** (lēf). 1. One of the thin, flat, green parts of a tree or other plant that grow on a stem or from the roots. 2. Petal of a flower: *a rose leaf.* 3. To put forth leaves: *The trees leaf out in the spring.* 4. Thin sheet or piece: *the leaf of a book.* 5. Flat, movable piece in the top of a table.
- **leaves** (lēvz). More than one leaf.
- **length** (length). How long a thing is.
- **less** (les). 1. Smaller. 2. Not so much: *to have less rain.* 3. With something taken away: *Five less two equals three.*
- **let's** (lets). Let us.
- **li-brar-y** (li'brer'i). 1. Collection of books. 2. Room or building in which a collection of books is kept. **Libraries** means more than one library.
- **lie** <sup>1</sup> (li). 1. Something said that is not true. 2. To tell a lie.
- **lie** <sup>2</sup> (li). 1. To have one's body in a flat position: *to*

*lie in bed.* 2. To rest: *The book lies on the table.* **lay, lain, lying.**

- **life** (lif). 1. Ability of plants and animals to grow and reproduce. 2. Living being. 3. Way of living: *Life in the country is pleasant.* 4. Time between a person's birth and death. **Lives** means more than one life.
- **li-on** (li'on). 1. Large, strong African animal that has a dull, yellowish coat. 2. Strong, brave person. 3. Famous man. **Lion's** means of, or belonging to, a lion.
- **lis-ten** (lis'on). Try to hear.



- **lob-ster** (lob'stər). Sea animal with two big claws in front and eight legs.
- **log** (lōg). 1. Length of wood just as it is cut from a tree. 2. Made of logs: *a log house.* 3. Daily record of a ship's voyage.
- **loud** (loud). 1. Not quiet or soft. 2. Noisy. 3. Showy in dress or manner: *loud clothes.*
- **love-ly** (luv'li). Beautiful; lovable.
- **luck** (luk). Something that happens by chance.

## \* m \*

- **mack-er-el** (mak'ər əl). A salt-water fish, much used for food.
- **mag-net** (mag'nit). 1. A stone or piece of iron or steel that attracts or draws bits of iron or steel to it. 2. Anything that attracts: *The vacant lot was a magnet for the boys.*
- **map** (map). 1. A flat drawing of the earth's surface, or part of it, showing countries, towns, rivers, mountains, etc. 2. A flat drawing of the sky showing the position of the stars, etc. 3. To make a map of. 4. To plan, arrange in detail: *The teacher mapped out the work for the year.* **mapped, mapping.**



- **ma-ple** (mā'pəl). 1. A tree grown for shade, ornament, wood, or sugar. 2. Wood of the maple tree.
- **mar-ble** (mār'bəl). 1. Hard white or colored limestone

th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- that can take a beautiful polish. 2. Made of marble.
3. Small ball of marble, clay, or glass used in games.
- **March** (mārch). Third month. *Abbr.* Mar.
- **mar·gin** (mār'jən). 1. Edge; border. 2. Blank space around a page.
- **mar·ry** (mar'i). 1. To join as husband and wife: *The pastor will marry John and Mary.* 2. To take as husband or wife: *Tom will marry Jane.* married.
- **mas·ter** (mas'tər). 1. Person who rules or commands people or things. 2. Expert or skilled workman: *a master painter.*
- **May** (mā). Fifth month.
- **may·be** (mā'bi). Perhaps.
- **mean**<sup>1</sup> (mēn). To intend; have in mind: *What do you mean?* meant.
- **mean**<sup>2</sup> (mēn). Cruel; unpleasant: *She was mean to her sister.*
- **meas·ure** (mez'hər). 1. To find the size or amount of anything; find how long, wide, deep, large, much, etc., a thing is. 2. To mark off: *Measure off 2 yards of this silk.* 3. To be of a certain size or amount: *This paper measures 8 by 10 inches.* 4. Size or amount: *one's waist measure.* 5. Unit or standard of measure, such as inch, acre, gallon, etc. 6. System of measurement: *liquid measure; weight measure.* 7. Limit; boundary: *Her joy knew no measure.* 8. Bar of music. 9. Action meant as a means to an end: *What measures shall we take to find him?* measured, measuring.
- **med·al** (med'əl). Piece of metal like a coin, with a figure or inscription stamped on it.
- **meet** (mēt). 1. To come face to face with: *Did you meet John on your way?* 2. To join: *The two streets meet at the next corner.* 3. To be introduced to: *Meet my sister.* 4. To receive and welcome: *A crowd was at the station to meet the hero.* met.
- **met** (met). See **meet**. *She met her friend.*
- **mid·dle** (mid'əl). 1. The center, equally distant from each side or end. 2. In between: *middle size.*
- **mile** (mil). Distance equal to 5,280 feet. A nautical or geographical mile is about 6,080 feet.
- **mine**<sup>1</sup> (mīn). Belonging to me.
- **mine**<sup>2</sup> (mīn). 1. Place dug in the ground to get something valuable: *a coal mine.* 2. To dig a mine. 3. Bomb placed just under the surface of water or in the ground. mined, mining.
- **min·u·end** (min'ū end). A number or quantity from which another is to be subtracted: *In 75 - 50 = 25, the minuend is 75.*
- **mi·nus** (mī'nəs). 1. Sign (−) meaning that the quantity

- following it is to be subtracted. 2. Less; decreased by: *4 minus 2 leaves 2.* 3. Less than zero.
- **min·ute**<sup>1</sup> (min'it).  $\frac{1}{60}$  of an hour; 60 seconds.
- **mi·nute**<sup>2</sup> (mī nūt'). Tiny.
- **Mon·day** (mun'di). Second day of week. *Abbr.* Mon.
- **mon·key** (mung'ki). 1. An animal of the group most like man. 2. Person full of mischief. 3. To fool; trifle. *Monkey's* means of, or belonging to, a monkey.
- **month** (munth).  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a year.
- **moss** (môs). Very small, soft, green plants that grow close together like a carpet on the ground, on rocks, on trees.
- **moth** (môth). 1. Small winged insect that lays eggs in cloth, fur, etc. 2. Broad-winged insect very much like a butterfly but flying mostly at night.
- **moun·tain** (moun'tən). 1. Very high hill. 2. Large pile of anything: *a mountain of leaves.*
- **mouse** (mous). A small gnawing animal. *Mice* means more than one mouse.
- **mouth** (mouth). 1. Opening through which an animal takes in food and water. 2. Opening suggesting a mouth.
- **mud** (mud). Wet earth.
- **mul·ti·pli·cand** (mul'tə plə kənd'). Number or quantity to be multiplied by another: *In 5 times 20, the multiplicand is 20.*
- **mul·ti·pli·ca·tion** (mul'tə plə kă'shən). Multiplying; being multiplied.
- **mul·ti·pli·er** (mul'tə plī'ər). 1. A thing that multiplies. 2. The number by which another number is to be multiplied: *In 6 times 5, 6 is the multiplier.*
- **mul·ti·ply** (mul'tə plī). 1. To increase in amount or number. 2. To take an amount a given number of times: *6 multiplied by 2 is 12.* multiplied.
- **mu·sic** (mū'zik). 1. Pleasant combination of sounds. 2. Written or printed signs for tones: *Mary can read music.*
- **musk·rat** (musk'rat'). 1. A water animal of North America, like a rat, but larger. 2. Its fur.



- **mus·sel** (mus'əl). A shellfish having two parts to its shell. It may live in either fresh or salt water.
- **my·self** (mī self). 1. Used instead of *I* or *me* in cases like this: *I hurt myself when I fell.* 2. Used to make a statement stronger: *I will do it myself.*

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

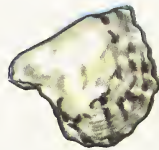
## \* n \*

- **near·ly** (nēr'li). Almost.
- **neck** (nek). 1. The part of the body that connects the head with the shoulders. 2. The part of clothing that fits the neck: *The sweater had a low neck.* 3. Any narrow part like a neck: *the neck of a bottle.*
- **nee·dle** (nē'dəl). 1. Slender tool, sharp at one end with a small hole with thread in the other end, used for sewing. 2. Slender tool, with no hole, used for knitting or crocheting. 3. Pointer on a compass or on machinery. 4. End of a syringe: *The doctor stuck the needle into his arm.* 5. Sharp, pointed leaf of a fir tree or a pine tree.
- **New Year's Day** (nū yērz dā). January 1, the first day of the new year.
- **ninth** (nīnth). 1. Next after the eighth. 2. One of nine equal parts.
- **noise** (noiz). Sound that is not musical or pleasant.
- **no·mad** (nō'mad). 1. Member of a tribe which moves from place to place to find food or pasture for its herds. 2. Wandering from place to place to find pasture. 3. Wanderer.
- **north** (nôrth). 1. Direction in which a compass needle points. 2. Toward the north: *Drive north ten miles.* 3. From the north: *a north wind.*
- **North A·mer·i·ca** (nôrth ə mer' ə kə). The northern continent of the Western Hemisphere.
- **nose** (nôz). The part of the face just above the mouth with openings for breathing and smelling.
- **note** (nôt). 1. Short sentence, phrase, paragraph, or a single word written down to remind one of what was in a book, a speech, an agreement, etc. 2. To write down as a thing to be remembered. 3. Very short letter. 4. To observe; notice; give attention to: *Now note what I do next.* 5. In music, the written sign to show the pitch and length of a sound. 6. A single musical sound. **noted, noting.**
- **noth·ing** (nuth'ing). Not anything.
- **noun** (noun). A word used as the name of a person, place, thing, quality, or event.
- **No·vem·ber** (nô vem'bər). Eleventh month. *Abbr.* Nov.

## \* o \*

- **o·a·sis** (ô ā'sis). Fertile spot in the desert where there is water.
- **o·cean** (ô'shən). The sea; the body of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface.
- **Oc·to·ber** (ok tō'bər). Tenth month. *Abbr.* Oct.

- **of·ten** (ôf'en). Many times.
- **oil** (oil). 1. Thick, fatty, or greasy liquids. 2. To put oil on or in. 3. Paint made by grinding coloring matter in oil.
- **o·pos·sum** (ə pos'am). A small American animal that lives in trees. When it is caught, it pretends to be dead.
- **ounce** (ouns). 1. Unit of weight;  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pound in avoirdupois and  $\frac{1}{32}$  of a pound in troy weight. 2. Measure for liquids; sixteen ounces equals one pint. 3. A little bit; a very small amount. *Abbr.* oz.
- **out·doors** (out'dôrz'). In the open air; not indoors.
- **o·ver·coat** (ô'vər kô't'). Heavy coat worn over other clothes.



- **oys·ter** (ois'tər). A kind of shellfish much used as food having a rough, irregular shell in two parts.
- **oz.** Ounce; ounces.

## \* p \*

- **Pa·cif·ic O·cean** (pə sif'ik ô'shən). The great ocean between Asia and America.
- **pack** (pak). 1. A bundle of things tied together for carrying. 2. To put together in a bundle or box. 3. To crowd closely together. 4. A number of animals running together.
- **palm**<sup>1</sup> (päm). 1. The inside of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. 2. The width of a hand; three to four inches. 3. To conceal in the hand. 4. To pass or get accepted (something not good).
- **palm**<sup>2</sup> (päm). 1. Any of many kinds of trees growing in warm climates. 2. Branch or leaf of a palm tree as a symbol of victory. 3. Victory; triumph.
- **par·a·graph** (par'ə graf). 1. Group of sentences which belong together. 2. To divide into paragraphs.
- **park** (pärk). 1. Land set aside for the public's pleasure. 2. Grounds around a fine house. 3. To leave for a time in a certain place: *Park the car.*
- **pas·ture** (pas'chər). 1. Grassy field or hillside. 2. Grass or other growing plants. 3. To put animals in a pasture.
- **pay** (pä). 1. To give money for things or work: *Pay the doctor.* 2. To give money for: *Pay your fare.* 3. Money given for things or work: *Did you get your pay?* 4. Return for favors or hurts: *He will pay for his crime.* 5. To



give; offer: *to pay attention*. 6. To give a profit: *It pays to be polite*. **paid**.

• **peck** <sup>1</sup> (pek). 1. To strike at and pick up with the beak: *The bird pecked at the seed*. 2. To make by striking with the beak: *The woodpecker pecked a hole in the pole*. 3. A hole or mark made by pecking. 4. To make a pecking motion. 5. A stroke with the beak: *The bird gave me a peck on the cheek*. 6. To eat only a little bit: *The child just pecked at her food*.

• **peck** <sup>2</sup> (pek). 1. A unit of dry measure, eight quarts or one fourth of a bushel. 2. A container holding just a peck. 3. A great deal: *You have been in a peck of trouble*. **Abbr.** pk.

• **pen-ny** (pen'ī). 1. Cent; copper coin of U. S. and Canada, 100 of which equal one dollar. 2. English coin worth slightly more than a cent. **Pennies** means more than one penny.

• **pe-ri-od** (pēr'ī əd). 1. A portion of time marked off by events that happen again and again; a time after which the same things begin to happen again. 2. A certain series of years: *the period of the Civil War*. 3. A portion of time: *The sun came out for a short period*. 4. End. 5. A pause at the end of a sentence. 6. Dot (.) marking the end of most sentences or showing an abbreviation.

• **pic-ture** (pik'chər). 1. Drawing, painting, or photograph: *He has a good picture of a dog*. 2. Scene: *The wild flowers on the hill make a lovely picture*. 3. Likeness; image: *The baby is the picture of his father*. 4. To paint; draw: *The artist pictured the scene*. 5. To form a picture of; imagine: *It is hard to picture the earth as it was five thousand years ago*. **pictured, picturing**.

• **piece** (pēs). 1. Bit; one of the parts into which a thing is divided. 2. Limited part: *a piece of land*. 3. Single thing of a set or class.

• **pi-geon** (pij'ən). A bird with a stout body and short legs.

• **pint** (pīnt). Unit of measure equal to one-half quart. **Abbr.** pt.

• **pk.** Peck; pecks.

• **plen-ty** (plen'ti). Full supply; all that one needs.

• **plus** (plūs). 1. Added to: *2 plus 2 equals 4*. 2. And also: *Flying an airplane requires training plus experience*. 3. And more: *His grade was C plus*. 4. Sign (+) showing addition.

• **pock-et** (pok'it). 1. Small bag sewed into clothing. 2. Meant to be put in a pocket: *Don had a pocket knife*.

• **po-em** (pō'əm). Arrangement of words in lines with a regularly repeated accent; verse.

• **po-et-ry** (pō'it ri). 1. Art of writing poems. 2. Poems.

• **pole** <sup>1</sup> (pōl). 1. Long, slender piece of wood. 2. To make a boat go with a pole. **poled, poling**.

• **pole** <sup>2</sup> (pōl). 1. The North and South Poles, which are the ends of the earth's axis. 2. Either end of a magnet.

• **po-lice** (pə lēs'). 1. Department of government that keeps order and arrests persons who break the laws. 2. Men who do this.

• **pond** (pond). A body of still water smaller than a lake.



• **po-ny** (pō'ni). A small horse of special breed. **Ponies** means more than one pony.

• **pool** (pül). Small pond.

• **pop-corn** (pop'kôrn'). Corn that pops into white, fluffy kernels when heated.

• **porch** (pôrch). Covered entrance to a building.



• **port** <sup>1</sup> (pôrt). 1. Harbor; place where ships and boats are sheltered from storms. 2. The town or city by a harbor.

• **port** <sup>2</sup> (pôrt). 1. Opening in the side of a ship to let in light and air. 2. Opening in a ship through which to shoot.

• **port** <sup>3</sup> (pôrt). 1. Left side of a ship. 2. On the left side of a ship. 3. To turn (the helm) to the left side.

• **port** <sup>4</sup> (pôrt). A strong, sweet wine.

• **pos-ses-sive** (pə zes'iv). 1. Showing possession. 2. The possessive case. 3. Word in that case.

• **po-ta-to** (pə tā'tō). A vegetable growing underground.

• **pound** <sup>1</sup> (pound). Measure of weight; sixteen ounces. **Abbr.** lb.

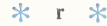
• **pound** <sup>2</sup> (pound). 1. To strike or beat heavily many times. 2. To crush to powder by beating.

• **pound** <sup>3</sup> (pound). Enclosed place to keep stray animals in.

• **pres-i-dent** (prez'ə dənt). Chief officer of a republic, company, etc. **President's** means of, or belonging to, a president.

• **prob-lem** (prob'ləm). 1. Question; difficult question. 2. A

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;



matter of doubt or difficulty. **3.** Something to be worked out.

• **prod·uct** (prod'əkt). **1.** That which is produced; a result of work or of growth. **2.** Number or quantity resulting from multiplying two or more numbers or quantities together: *30 is the product of 3 times 10.*

• **pro·nounce** (prə nouns'). **1.** To speak; make the sounds of. **2.** To declare to be: *The doctor pronounced her healthy.* **3.** To declare solemnly or positively: *The judge pronounced the sentence.* **pronounced, pronouncing.**

• **proof·read·ing** (prūf'rēd'ing). Reading and marking errors to be corrected.

• **proud** (prəud). **1.** Thinking well of oneself. **2.** Grand; magnificent: *The big ship was a proud sight.*

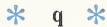
• **pt.** **1.** Pint. **2.** Past tense.

• **punc·tu·a·tion** (pungk'chū ā'shən). Use of periods, commas, and other marks to help make the meaning clear.

• **pu·pil** (pū'pəl). **1.** One learning; one being taught by someone. **2.** Black center of the eye. **Pupil's** means of, or belonging to, a pupil.

• **pup·py** (pup'i). Young dog. **Puppies** means more than one puppy.

• **push** (pūsh). **1.** Moving something away by pressing against it. **2.** To go forward by force. **3.** To urge; make go forward.



• **qt.** Quart; quarts.

• **quart** (kwôrt). **1.** Measure for liquids equal to one fourth of a gallon. **2.** Measure for dry things equal to one eighth of a peck. *Abbr. qt.*

• **queen** (kwēn). **1.** Wife of a king. **2.** Woman ruler.

• **ques·tion** (kwes'chən). **1.** Thing asked in order to find out. **2.** To ask in order to find out. A **question mark** is a mark (?) put after a question in writing or printing.

• **quick** (kwik). **1.** Fast and sudden. **2.** Lively; ready; active. **3.** Coming soon; prompt: *a quick reply.* **4.** Living: *the quick and the dead.*

• **quick·ly** (kwik'li). Rapidly.

• **quite** (kwit). **1.** Completely; entirely; altogether: *He was quite satisfied.* **2.** Very; rather; somewhat: *It is quite hot.*

• **quo·ta·tion** (kwō tā'shən). Someone's words from a book, speech, or conversation, repeated exactly by another person. **Quotation marks** are marks (" ") put at the beginning and end of any matter that is quoted.

• **quo·tient** (kwō'shənt). A number obtained by dividing one number by another: *If you divide 20 by 2, the quotient is 10.*

• **rac·coon** (ra kün'). **1.** A small, grayish animal, with a bushy, ringed tail, that eats flesh, lives mostly in trees, and is active at night. **2.** Its fur.

• **race**<sup>1</sup> (rās). **1.** To run; move fast: *Look at the boy race down the road.* **2.** A run: *The fastest boy won the race.* **raced, racing.**

• **race**<sup>2</sup> (rās). A group of persons, animals, or plants having the same ancestors.

• **raise** (rāz). **1.** To lift up; put up: *to raise the flag.* **2.** To make higher or larger: *to raise prices.* **3.** To bring up; make grow: *The farmers raise crops.* **raised, raising.**

• **rath·er** (ra'hər). **1.** More willingly: *I'd rather go now.* **2.** Somewhat: *Jim is rather tired.*

• **reach** (rēch). **1.** To get to: *to reach home.* **2.** To stretch out: *to reach out a hand.* **3.** To amount to: *The cost reached \$30.* **4.** To touch; put a hand on: *I cannot reach to the top.*

• **read·y** (red'i). **1.** Prepared for action or use at once. **2.** Willing: *The soldiers were ready to die for their country.*

• **re·al** (rē'al). **1.** Actual; true; not imagined. **2.** Genuine.

• **re·al·ly** (rē'al i). **1.** Actually; truly. **2.** Indeed: *Oh, really?*

• **re·ceive** (ri sēv'). To get something offered or sent. **received, receiving.**

• **re·cess** (ri ses'; also rēs'es for 2). **1.** To stop work or study for a short time. **2.** Time during which work stops: *The children played during recess.*



• **rein·deer** (rān'dēr'). A kind of large deer, with branching horns, found in the north.

• **re·main·der** (ri măn'dər). The part left over; the rest: *If you take 6 from 10, the remainder is 4. After recess, we spent the remainder of the day at work.*

• **re·mem·ber** (ri mem'bər). **1.** To call back to mind. **2.** To keep in mind.

• **rest**<sup>1</sup> (rest). **1.** To sleep. **2.** Quiet; freedom from anything that disturbs or pains: *The vacation gave him a rest from his worries.* **3.** To stop after work or effort: *The workmen rested for an hour.* **4.** Absence of motion: *The driver brought the car to rest.* **5.** To be still or quiet. **6.** To pause in music or reading. **7.** To mark to show such a pause.

th, thin; ʦH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

8. To give rest to: *It rests you to sit down when you are tired.* 9. To look: *His eyes rested on the book.* 10. A support; something to lean on. 11. To lean; be supported: *The ladder rested against the tree.* 12. To depend: *Our hope rests on you.* 13. To lie; be found; be present: *In our country, the government rests in the hands of the people.*

• **rest** <sup>2</sup> (rest). What is left.

• **re-view** (ri vū'). 1. To study again; look at again: *Be sure to review today's lesson.* 2. To inspect formally: *The officer reviewed the troops.* 3. To examine to give a report on: *The boy reviewed the book for the class.* 4. Inspection: *A review of the troops was held on the holiday.* 5. A report on a book.

• **rev-o-lu-tion** (rev' ə lū'shən). 1. Complete change in government. 2. Complete change: *The airplane caused a revolution in ways of traveling.* 3. Moving around some point in a circle or curve: *One revolution of the earth around the sun takes a year.* 4. Turning round. 5. The time or distance of one revolution.

• **rhyme** (rīm). 1. To sound alike in the last part: "*Tree*" and "*see*" rhyme. 2. Word or line having the same last sound as another: "*Toy*" is a rhyme for "*boy*." 3. Verses or poems with a regular return of similar sounds. 4. To make rhymes. **rhymed, rhyming.**

• **rice** (ris). 1. The seeds of a certain plant grown in warm climates. 2. The plant itself.

• **rich** (rich). 1. Having much money or property. 2. Well supplied: *rich in minerals.* 3. Fertile: *rich soil.* 4. Containing much butter, eggs, cream: *a rich cake.*

• **rid-dle** <sup>1</sup> (rid'əl). 1. A puzzling question. 2. To speak in riddles.

• **rid-dle** <sup>2</sup> (rid'əl). To make many holes in: *He riddled the door with shot.* **riddled, riddling.**

• **rob-in** (rob'ən). 1. Large American thrush with orange breast. 2. Small European bird with yellow breast. *Robin's* means of, or belonging to, a robin.

• **roll** (rōl). 1. To move by turning over and over: *A ball rolls.* 2. To wrap around something: *He rolled the string into a ball.* 3. To move on wheels. 4. To move smoothly: *The years rolled by.* 5. To make flat or smooth with a roller: *Mary rolled the dough.* 6. To move from side to side: *The high waves made the ship roll.* 7. To rise and fall again and again: *The rolling hills were all around us.* 8. Anything rolled up. 9. List of names: *The teacher called the roll.* 10. Kind of bread or cake.

• **Ro-man num-bers** (rō'mən num'bərs). Numbers such as XXII, LVI, and MDCCLX, in which I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500, and M=1,000.

• **roof** (rūf). 1. Top covering of a building. 2. Something

like a roof: *the roof of a cave.* 3. To cover with a roof.

• **root** <sup>1</sup> (rūt). 1. The part of a plant that grows down in the soil, holds it in place, and feeds it. 2. Any underground part of a plant. 3. Something like a root in shape, position, use, etc.: *the root of a tooth.* 4. A part from which other things grow and develop; a cause: *Poor reading was the root of his trouble.* 5. To become fixed in the soil; send out roots and begin to grow. 6. To fix firmly. 7. To pull by the roots to get rid of. 8. A term used in mathematics. 9. A word from which others are derived.

• **root** <sup>2</sup> (rūt). To dig with the snout: *The pigs rooted up the potatoes.*



• **rope** (rōp). 1. Strong, thick line or cord made of smaller cords twisted together. 2. Number of things twisted or strung together: *a rope of pearls.* 3. To fasten with rope. 4. To catch with a lasso. **roped, roping.**

• **ro-ta-tion** (rō tā'shən). 1. A turn-around: *The earth's rotation causes day and night.* 2. In rotation means in turn. 3. Rotation of crops means changing the crops grown in the same field.

• **rub** (rub). 1. To move one thing back and forth against another. 2. To clean, smooth, or polish by moving one thing against another. 3. To push and press along the surface of: *John rubbed his eyes.* **rubbed, rubbing.**

• **rub-ber** (rub'ər). 1. Elastic substance made from tropical plants or by a chemical process. 2. Made of rubber. 3. Things, such as galoshes or erasers, made from this substance. 4. Person or thing that rubs. 5. Two games out of three or three out of five won by the same side. 6. The deciding game: *Each side has won a game, so the third game will be the rubber.*

## \* s \*

• **sad** (sad). 1. Unhappy; sorrowful; gloomy. 2. Causing sorrow: *a sad loss.*

• **sail** (sāl). 1. Piece of cloth spread to the wind to make a ship move. 2. Trip on a boat with sails: *We went for a sail on the lake.* 3. To travel on a steamship. 4. To move smoothly like a ship with sails: *Sea gulls sail through the air.*

• **sale** (sāl). 1. Act of selling; exchange of goods for money:

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rūle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;



*The sale of corn made the farmer happy.* 2. Selling at a lower price than usual: *There was a sale at that store.*



• **salm·on** (sam'ən). 1. A large fish with silvery scales and yellowish-pink flesh. 2. A yellowish-pink color.

• **same** (sām). Just alike; not different.

• **Sat·ur·day** (sat'ər di). Seventh day of the week. *Abbr.* Sat.

• **save** (sāv). 1. To make safe; keep or rescue from harm, danger, hurt, or loss. 2. To lay aside: *John will save his money.* *saved, saving.*

• **scale**<sup>1</sup> (skāl). 1. One of the thin, flat, hard plates forming the outer covering of some fishes, snakes, and lizards. 2. Thin layer like a scale: *Scales of skin peeled off after his sunburn.* 3. To remove scales from: *He scaled the big fish with his knife.* 4. To come off in scales: *The paint was scaling off the old house.* 5. An insect that has a hard covering under which it hides and feeds.

• **scale**<sup>2</sup> (skāl). 1. Instrument for weighing; a balance. 2. The dish or pan of a balance. 3. To weigh: *He scales 100 pounds.*

• **scale**<sup>3</sup> (skāl). 1. Scheme of graded amounts; series of steps or degrees: *The scale of wages for the job was from five to ten dollars a day.* 2. Series of marks made along a line at regular distances to use in measuring. 3. Instrument marked in this way, used for measuring. 4. The size of a plan or map compared with the size of what it represents: *The map was drawn to the scale of one inch for each fifty miles.* 5. System of numbering: *The decimal scale counts by tens.* 6. In music, a series of tones going up or down in pitch: *The singer practiced her scales.* 7. To climb: *They used ladders to scale the wall.* 8. Relative size or extent: *That woman entertains on a large scale.* 9. To make according to a scale. 10. To reduce by a certain proportion: *The model ship was scaled down to fit the bottle.* *scaled, scaling.*

• **school·house** (skül'hous'). Building used as a school.

• **sea** (sē). 1. The great body of salt water that covers much of the earth's surface; the ocean. 2. Any body of salt water smaller than the ocean: *the Mediterranean Sea.* 3. Overwhelming amount or number: *a sea of trouble.*

• **seal**<sup>1</sup> (sēl). 1. Design stamped on piece of wax to show ownership or authority. 2. Stamp for marking things with such a design: *The paper was stamped with the U. S. seal.* 3. Piece of wax, paper, metal, etc., on which the design is stamped: *Christmas seals.* 4. To mark with a seal: *The treaty was signed and sealed.* 5. Thing that closes tightly or fastens: *the seal on a jar of fruit.*



• **seal**<sup>2</sup> (sēl). 1. A kind of sea animal with flippers. 2. The fur of these animals. 3. Leather made from skins of the animal. 4. To hunt seals. *Seal's* means of, or belonging to, a seal.

• **sea·son** (sē'zən). 1. The four seasons of the year are spring, summer, autumn, winter. 2. Period of time marked by something special: *the Easter season.* 3. Suitable or right time: *It is the season for hunting.* 4. To improve the flavor: *The salt seasoned the food.* 5. To make fit for use by keeping or treatment: *The wood was well seasoned.*

• **sea·weed** (sē'wēd'). Any plant or plants growing in the sea.

• **sec·ond**<sup>1</sup> (sek'ənd). 1. Next after the first: *the second time; the second row.* 2. Below the first; inferior: *The cloth was of second quality.* 3. Another; other: *The scientist has been called a second Einstein.* 4. In the second place, group, etc. 5. Person or thing that is second. 6. Goods below first quality: *These tires have slight defects and are seconds.* 7. Person who supports or aids another: *The boxer had a second in his corner.* 8. To support; assist: *John seconded the motion.*

• **sec·ond**<sup>2</sup> (sek'ənd). A measure of time. Sixty seconds make one minute.

• **seem** (sēm). To appear: *to seem ill.*

• **sell** (sel). 1. To give up for money or other payment: *Jim sold his wagon.* 2. To be on sale; be sold: *Flowers sell at high prices in winter.* *sold.*

• **sen·tence** (sen'təns). 1. A group of words that expresses a complete thought. 2. Decision by a judge on the punishment of a criminal. 3. The punishment itself. 4. To pronounce punishment on. *sentenced, sentencing.*

• **Sep·tem·ber** (sep tem'bər). The ninth month. *Abbr.* Sept.

• **sev·enth** (sev'ənth). 1. Next after the sixth. 2. One of seven equal parts.



- **sev·er·al** (sev'ər əl). Some; a few.
- **sew** (sō). 1. To work with needle and thread. 2. To close with stitches.
- **shape** (shāp). 1. Form; figure; appearance: *The shape of the orange is round.* 2. To form: *He will shape the clay.* 3. Condition; order: *in good physical shape.* **shaped, shaping.**
- **share** (shār). 1. Part: *Each child got his share of the cake.* 2. To divide into parts: *The boy shared his lunch with me.* 3. To use together: *My sister and I share a room.* **shared, sharing.**
- **sheep** (shēp). An animal raised for wool and mutton.
- **shell** (shel). 1. Hard outside covering: *a turtle's shell.* 2. To take out of its covering: *to shell peas.* 3. A hollow case filled with gunpowder to be fired from a cannon.
- **shep·herd** (shep'ərd). 1. The person who takes care of sheep. 2. To take care of: *He will shepherd the flock.* 3. To guide; direct: *The father shepherded his children safely out of the fire.* 4. A person who cares for and protects.
- **shine** (shīn). 1. To send out light: *The sun shines.* 2. To make bright or polish: *John shines his shoes.* **shined, shining.**
- **ship** (ship). 1. Large vessel for use in water or air. 2. To send or carry from one place to another by ship, train, truck, etc. **shipped, shipping.**
- **shirt** (shĕrt). Piece of clothing worn on the upper part of a man's body.
- **shoot** (shūt). 1. To hit with a bullet, arrow, etc. 2. To fire, as a gun. 3. To move suddenly and swiftly: *Look at the planes shoot by.* 4. To take a picture with a camera. **shot.**
- **shop** (shop). 1. A place where things are sold; a store. 2. To visit stores. **shopped, shopping.**
- **shore** (shōr). Land at the edge of a body of water.
- **short** (shōrt). 1. Not long. 2. Not tall. 3. Less than the right amount: *We were short 10¢.* 4. Suddenly: *He stopped short.*
- **shot** (shot). See **shoot**. 1. Act of shooting. 2. Tiny balls of lead; bullets. 3. Person who shoots.
- **shrimp** (shrimp). 1. Small shellfish often used for food. 2. A small or unimportant person.
- **sig·na·ture** (sig'nə chər). 1. A person's name written by himself. 2. Act of writing one's name. 3. Signs at the beginning of a staff to show the pitch, key, and time of a piece of music.
- **silk** (silk). 1. Soft, fine thread spun by silkworms. 2. Cloth made from it. 3. Anything like silk.
- **since** (sins). 1. From then till now: *He has been there since summer.* 2. After: *Tom has worked hard since he*

*left school.* 3. At some time between then and now. 4. Because: *Since you are the tallest, you lead.*

- **sing** (sing). 1. To make music with the voice. 2. To make pleasant, musical noises. **sang, sung.**
- **sing·er** (sing'ər). Person who sings.
- **sixth** (siksth). 1. Next after the fifth. 2. One of six equal parts.



- **skunk** (skungk). 1. A black, bushy-tailed animal of North America, with white stripes along its back. Skunks can give off an unpleasant smell. 2. Fur of this animal.
- **sleigh** (slā). 1. Vehicle on runners for use on snow or ice. 2. To travel in a sleigh.
- **slid** (slid). See **slide**. *Yesterday he slid on the ice. He has slid.*
- **slide** (slid). To move smoothly: *It is fun to slide on the ice.* **slid, sliding.**
- **slip** (slip). 1. To go or move smoothly and easily. 2. To slide; move out of place: *The knife slipped and cut him.* 3. To slide suddenly without meaning to. **slipped, slipping.**
- **slow** (slō). 1. Taking a long time: *a slow journey.* 2. Behind time: *The clock is slow.* 3. To go slower: *to slow down a car.*
- **slow·ly** (slō'li). In a slow manner; not fast: *He reads slowly.*
- **snail** (snāl). A small, soft animal that crawls slowly. Most snails have shells on their backs.
- **snow·ball** (snō'bōl'). 1. Ball made of snow. 2. To throw snowballs at. 3. Bush with flowers like snowballs.
- **snow·man** (snō'man'). Figure of a man made of snow.
- **sock** (sok). Short stocking. **Socks** means more than one sock.
- **soil**<sup>1</sup> (soil). Earth; dirt.
- **soil**<sup>2</sup> (soil). To make dirty; become dirty.
- **sol·dier** (sōl'jər). 1. Man who serves in an army. 2. To act or serve as a soldier. **Soldier's** means of, or belonging to, a soldier.
- **some·one** (sum'wun'). Some person; somebody.

- **sound** <sup>1</sup> (saʊnd). 1. What can be heard. 2. To cause to sound: *Sound the alarm.*
- **sound** <sup>2</sup> (saʊnd). 1. Healthy; free from disease: *You are in sound health.* 2. Strong; safe: *The door to the house was sound.* 3. Correct; reliable: *sound advice.* 4. Thorough: *A sound sleep is very restful.*
- **south** (saʊth). 1. Direction away from the North Pole. 2. Toward the south: *The birds flew south in the fall.* 3. From the south: *a south wind.*
- **South A-mer-i-ca** (saʊθ ə mer'ə kə). The continent of the western world, or hemisphere, southeast of North America.



- **spar-row** (spar'ō). A small, brownish-gray bird.
- **spend** (spend). 1. To pay out. 2. To use or use up: *to spend time.* **spent.**
- **spent** (spent). See **spend.** *He spent his money. He has spent the money.*
- **spill** (spil). To let run or fall: *to spill milk.*
- **spot** (spot). 1. To mark; stain; speck: *a spot of ink.* 2. Small part unlike the rest: *The dress had red spots on it.* **spotted, spotting.**
- **squir-rel** (skwēr'əl). A small, bushy-tailed animal.
- **sta-ble** <sup>1</sup> (stā'bəl). 1. A building where horses or cattle are kept. 2. To put or keep in a stable: *He stabled his horse.* **stabled, stabling.**
- **sta-ble** <sup>2</sup> (stā'bəl). Firm; steady; unlikely to move or change: *A new ladder is more stable than an old one.*
- **stack** (stak). 1. Large pile of hay, grain, or straw. 2. To put in an orderly pile: *to stack wood.*
- **stairs** (stārz). Steps going from one floor to another.
- **stand** (stand). 1. To be on one's feet. 2. To get to one's feet. 3. To set up: *Stand the pine over here.* **stood.**
- **stat-ic** (stat'ik). 1. Standing still: *The price of food is not static but changes constantly.* 2. Acting by weight without producing motion: *static pressure.* 3. Having to do with bodies at rest or with forces that balance each other. 4. Electrical disturbances in the air.
- **steam** (stēm). 1. Water in the form of vapor or gas. 2. To change into steam; give off steam: *The hot water was*

- steaming.* 3. To move by steam: *The ship steamed away.*
- 4. To cook, soften, or freshen by steam: *She steamed the rice.*
- **steel** (stēl). 1. Hard, strong, tough metal made of iron mixed with carbon. 2. Something made from steel. 3. Hardness or strength like steel: *The astronaut had nerves of steel.* 4. To make hard and strong like steel: *He steeled his heart against the children's cries.*
- **stem** <sup>1</sup> (stem). 1. Main part of a plant above ground which supports other parts. 2. Part of fruit, flower, or leaf that joins it to plant or tree. 3. To remove the stem from. 4. Anything like the stem of a plant. 5. Front end of a boat.
- **stem** <sup>2</sup> (stem). To stop; check: *to stem the flood.* **stemmed, stemming.**
- **step** (step). 1. One motion of the leg in walking, running, dancing. 2. Distance covered by one such movement. 3. Short distance; little way. 4. To measure by taking steps: *to step off the distance.* 5. Place for the foot in going up or coming down. 6. To put the foot down. 7. Sound made by putting foot down. 8. Action: *Mother took steps to see that it did not happen again.* **stepped, stepping.**
- **stick** <sup>1</sup> (stik). 1. Long, thin piece of wood. 2. Piece of wood shaped for some special purpose: *a golf stick.* 3. Something like a stick in shape: *a stick of candy.*
- **stick** <sup>2</sup> (stik). 1. To push or stab with pointed instrument. 2. To fasten by pushing the end into or through something: *to stick a flower into a buttonhole.* 3. To push or thrust out: *She will stick her head out the window.* 4. To attach: *Stick a stamp on this letter.* 5. To keep on; hold fast: *to stick to a job.* 6. To bring to a stop: *The truck will stick in that mud.* **stuck.**
- **sting** (sting). 1. To wound painfully: *A bee can sting.* 2. Sharp, pointed part of animal that pricks or wounds. 3. To cause a feeling like that of a prick: *Mustard stings the tongue.* **stung.**
- **stock-ing** (stok'ing). Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.
- **stone** (stōn). 1. Rock; piece of rock. 2. Made of stone. 3. Hard seed: *a peach stone.* 4. Gem; jewel: *Diamonds are fine stones.* 5. To throw stones at; kill by throwing stones: *The boys stoned the possum.* **stoned, stoning.**
- **stood** (stūd). See **stand.** *He stood in the doorway.*
- **storm** (stōrm). 1. Strong wind with rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. 2. To attack violently: *The enemy stormed the castle.*
- **stove** (stōv). Apparatus for cooking and heating: *Mother cooked dinner on the stove.*

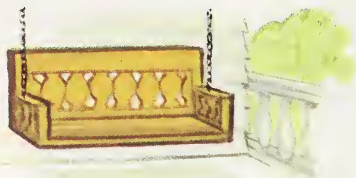
th, thin; ʔH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- **straight** (strāt). 1. Without a bend or curve. 2. Directly: *John went straight home.* 3. Frank; honest; upright: *The leader made a straight talk about honesty.* 4. In proper order or condition.



- **string** (string). 1. Small cord or thin rope: *He tied the package with string.* 2. Such a thread with things on it: *She wore a string of beads around her neck.* 3. A number of things in a line or row: *a string of cars.*
- **stuck** (stuk). See **stick** 2. *The pages stuck together. They have stuck together.*
- **sub·tract** (səb trakt'). To take away from.
- **sub·trac·tion** (səb trak'shən). Taking one number or quantity from another; finding the difference between two quantities:  $5 - 3 = 2$  is a simple subtraction.
- **sub·tra·hend** (sub'trə hend). A number or quantity to be subtracted from another: *In  $5 - 3 = 2$ , the subtrahend is 3.*
- **such** (such). 1. Of that kind. 2. So great a degree: *He is such a good player that no one can beat him.*
- **sud·den** (sud'ən). 1. Not expected. 2. Quick; rapid.
- **sud·den·ly** (sud'ən li). In a sudden manner.
- **sug·ar** (shùg'ər). 1. A sweet substance made from sugar cane or sugar beets. 2. To cover or sprinkle with sugar.
- **suit** (süt). 1. A set of clothes or armor. 2. To please; be convenient for; satisfy. 3. A case in a law court.
- **sum** (sum). 1. The total of two or more things added together; the whole: *The sum of 3 and 2 and 1 is 6.* 2. Problem in arithmetic. 3. Amount of money: *He paid the sum of \$15 for the boat.* 4. **Sum up** means to tell briefly: *Sum up the report of the committee.* **summed**, **summing**.
- **Sun·day** (sun'di). First day of the week. **Abbr.** Sun.
- **sung** (sung). See **sing**. *We have sung that song.*
- **sup·pose** (sə pōz'). 1. To consider as possible. 2. To believe; think; imagine. **supposed**, **supposing**.
- **sure** (shūr). 1. Certain; free from doubt: *Make sure you have a key.* 2. Safe; reliable: *He is a sure messenger.* 3. Firm: *sure ground.* 4. Surely; certainly.
- **sure·ly** (shūr'li). Certainly.

- **sur·prise** (sər prīz'). 1. To catch unprepared; astonish. 2. Feeling caused by something unexpected. 3. Something unexpected. **surprised**, **surprising**.
- **sweet** (swēt). 1. Having a taste like sugar. 2. Pleasant: *a sweet child.* 3. Fresh: *sweet milk.*

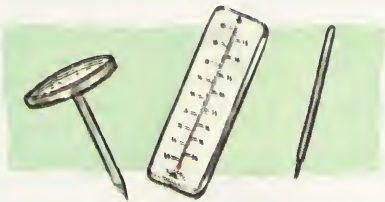


- **swing** (swing). 1. To move back and forth. 2. A hanging seat in which one can sit and move back and forth. **swung**.
- **syl·la·ble** (sil'ə bəl). Part of a word pronounced as a unit, consisting of a vowel alone or with one or more consonants.
- **syn·o·nym** (sin'ə nim). Word that means the same or nearly the same as another word.



- **tack** (tak). 1. Short nail with a broad, flat head: *carpet tacks.* 2. To fasten with tacks.
- **tail** (tāl). 1. The hind part of an animal which extends beyond the rest of the body. 2. Hind part of anything. 3. Coming from behind: *a tail wind.*
- **tall** (tôl). High: *six feet tall.*
- **taught** (tôt). See **teach**. *Miss Jones taught my mother long ago.*
- **tea** (tē). 1. A common drink. 2. Prepared leaves of a shrub from which this drink is made. 3. The shrub itself. 4. Meal at which tea is served.
- **teach** (tēch). 1. To help to learn; show how to do; make understand. 2. To give lessons. **taught**.
- **team** (tēm). 1. A number of people working together. 2. Two or more animals harnessed together to work: *a team of horses.*
- **teeth** (tēth). More than one tooth. See **tooth**.
- **tem·per·a·ture** (tem'pər ə chər). 1. Degree of heat or cold. 2. Body temperature higher than normal.
- **tent** (tent). A movable shelter of skins or cloth stretched over a pole or poles.
- **tenth** (tenth). 1. Next after the ninth. 2. One of ten equal parts.

- **thanks·giv·ing** (thangkz giv'ing). 1. Giving thanks. 2. Expression of thanks: *They offered thanksgiving to God for their rescue.* 3. In the United States, **Thanksgiving** is a day set aside each year to thank God for His kindness. It is usually the last Thursday in November.
- **them·selves** (THEM selvz'). 1. Used in place of *they* or *them* in cases like this: *The children hurt themselves when skating.* 2. Used to make a statement stronger: *They did the work themselves.*



- **ther·mom·e·ter** (thər mom'ə tər). Instrument for measuring temperature.
- **thick** (thik). 1. Not thin. 2. Measure of space between opposite sides: *one inch thick.* 3. Set close together: *The trees were very thick.* 4. Having substance: *The soup was thick.*
- **thin** (thin). 1. Not thick. 2. Not dense: *The air on the mountain top was thin.* 3. Like water: *The soup is thin.* 4. Not fat. 5. Not set close together: *thin hair.*
- **third** (thərd). 1. Next after the second: *C is the third letter of the alphabet.* 2. One of three equal parts.
- **those** (THōz). The persons or things spoken of: *Those are my books.*
- **though** (THō). Even if: *Though I am late, I shall go anyway.*
- **thought** (thōt). 1. Idea; notion: *Her thought was to have a picnic.* 2. Thinking: *Thought helps us solve problems.* 3. Care; attention; regard: *Show thought for others.*
- **thou·sand** (thou'zənd). Ten hundred; 1,000.
- **threw** (thrū). See **throw**. *He threw the ball.*
- **through** (thrū). 1. From end to end of; from side to side of: *We walked through the town.* 2. From beginning to end: *all the way through.* 3. Finished (with): *I am through with the book.*
- **throw** (thrō). 1. To toss; hurl. 2. A toss. 3. To bring to the ground. **threw, thrown.**
- **Thurs·day** (thərz'di). Fifth day of the week. Abbr. **Thurs.**
- **tie** (ti). 1. To fasten: *Tie the books together.* 2. Necktie. 3. An equal number of points: *The game ended in a tie.*
- **Heavy piece of timber or iron: a railroad tie.** **tied, tying.**
- **till**<sup>1</sup> (til). Until.
- **till**<sup>2</sup> (til). To plow; cultivate.
- **till**<sup>3</sup> (til). A small drawer for money.
- **tire**<sup>1</sup> (tir). Band of rubber or metal around a wheel.
- **tire**<sup>2</sup> (tir). 1. To make weary. 2. To become weary. **tired, tiring.**
- **ti·tle** (ti'təl). 1. The name of a book, song, picture, etc. 2. A name showing rank, occupation, or position in life. King, captain, doctor, Madame, and Miss are titles. 3. Championship; first-place position. 4. Legal right to the possession of property; the evidence of such a right. 5. Claim; right.
- **to·mor·row** (tə mōr'ō). Day after today.
- **ton** (tun). Measure of weight, 2,000 pounds in the United States.
- **tooth** (tüth). 1. Hard, bonelike part in the mouth, used for biting and chewing. 2. Something like a tooth: *A tooth broke out of my comb.*
- **to·tal** (tō'tal). 1. Whole; entire; complete. 2. The whole amount; sum. 3. To find the sum of; add: *Total a column of numbers.*
- **track** (trak). 1. Line of metal rails for cars to run on. 2. A mark: *a tire track.* 3. Path; road: *We followed the track.* 4. Course for running or racing. 5. Footprint: *We followed the animal's tracks.*
- **trade** (trād). 1. Buying and selling; commerce. 2. To exchange: *Joe hoped to trade his knife for the ball.* 3. Kind of work; business: *the carpenter's trade.* **traded, trading.**
- **trap** (trap). 1. Thing or means for catching animals. 2. Trick for catching someone off guard: *The police set a trap for the thieves.* 3. To catch in a trap. 4. To set traps for animals. 5. Door in a floor or roof. **trapped, trapping.**
- **Trop·ic of Can·cer** (trop'ik ov kan'sər). Circle around the earth about 23½ degrees north of the equator.
- **Trop·ic of Cap·ri·corn** (trop'ik ov kap'rə kōrn). Circle around the earth about 23½ degrees south of the equator.
- **truck**<sup>1</sup> (truk). 1. Vehicle for carrying heavy loads. 2. To carry on a truck. 3. Frame on small wheels for moving trunks, etc.
- **truck**<sup>2</sup> (truk). Vegetables raised for market.
- **true** (trū). 1. Agreeing with fact; not false. 2. Real; genuine.
- **tru·ly** (trū'li). 1. In a true manner; exactly; rightly. 2. Really.
- **Tues·day** (tüz'di; or tüz'di). Third day of the week. Abbr. **Tues.**

th, thin; ʦh, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.





- **tu-lip** (tū'lip; or tū'lip). A spring flower grown from bulbs.
- **tum-ble** (tum'bəl). 1. To fall. 2. To cause to fall. 3. To roll or toss about. 4. To move in an awkward way: *He tumbled out of bed.* 5. To do leaps, springs, somersaults. *tumbled, tumbling.*
- **tur-key** (tēr'ki). Large American bird, the flesh of which is used for food.
- **tur-tle** (tēr'təl). An animal having a hard shell and a soft body.
- **twen-ty** (twen'ti). Two times ten. *Twenties* means more than one twenty.

## \* u \*

- **U-ni-ted States** (ū nīt'əd stāts). Country in North America extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands.
- **up-stairs** (up'stārz'; also up'stārz' for 2 and 3). 1. Up the stairs. 2. On an upper floor. 3. Upper story.
- **u-su-al-ly** (ū'zhū əl i). According to what is usual; commonly; ordinarily.

## \* v \*

- **va-ca-tion** (vā kā'shən). Freedom from school, business, or other duties.
- **Val-en-tine's Day** (val'ən tīnz dā). February 14.
- **va-por** (vā'pər). 1. Moisture in the air that can be seen; steam from boiling water; fog; mist. 2. A gas formed from a liquid or a solid.
- **veg-e-ta-ble** (vej'ə tə bəl). 1. Plant grown for food. 2. Of plants; like plants: *Vegetable oils are used in cooking.*
- **verb** (vərb). A word that tells what is or what is done; the part of speech that expresses action or being.
- **vil-lage** (vil'ij). A group of houses, smaller than a town.

## \* w \*

- **wake**<sup>1</sup> (wāk). 1. To stop sleeping. 2. To cause to stop sleeping. 3. To keep watch. 4. All-night watch beside a dead person. **waked** or **woke**, **woken**, **waking**.

- **wake**<sup>2</sup> (wāk). Track or trail behind a moving ship.
- **wall** (wōl). 1. The side of a room, house, or other hollow structure. 2. A stone or brick fence to enclose, divide, or protect.
- **war** (wōr). 1. Fight carried on by force between nations or parts of nations. 2. Fighting; strife: *a war against disease.* 3. To make war. **warred**, **warring**.
- **wasn't** (woz'ənt). Was not.
- **wasp** (wosp). A kind of insect that has a slender body and a powerful sting.
- **wear** (wār). 1. To have on the body: *to wear shoes.* 2. Clothing: *underwear.* 3. To last long; give good service: *This coat will wear well.* 4. To be used up: *to wear down a pencil.* 5. To cause by rubbing or scraping: *That will wear a hole in your shoe.* **wore**, **worn**.



- **wea-sel** (wē'zəl). A small animal with a long, slender body that feeds on rats, mice, birds, and eggs.
- **weath-er** (wetH'ər). 1. Condition of the air: *The weather was very hot.* 2. To expose to the weather: *The wood was badly weathered.* 3. To get through safely: *Our boat weathered the storm.*
- **Wednes-day** (wenz'di). Fourth day of the week. *Abbr.* **Wed.**
- **weigh** (wā). 1. To find out how heavy a thing is. 2. To measure by weight: *The man weighed out five pounds.* 3. To have as a measure of weight: *I weigh 100 pounds.* 4. To bend by weight: *The branches were weighed with fruit.* 5. To be a burden: *His troubles weighed upon his mind.* 6. To consider carefully: *Weigh your words before speaking.* 7. To lift up (an anchor): *The ship weighed anchor.*
- **weight** (wāt). 1. How heavy a thing is. 2. Piece of metal used in weighing things. 3. Heavy thing or mass: *A weight kept the papers in place.* 4. Load; burden. 5. Influence: *His opinion carried great weight.*
- **we're** (wēr). We are.
- **west** (west). 1. Direction of the sunset. 2. Farther toward the west: *The road is three miles west.* 3. From the west: *a west wind.*
- **wet** (wet). 1. Covered or soaked with a liquid such as water. 2. To make wet. 3. Rainy: *wet weather.* **wetted**, **wetting**.
- **wheat** (hwēt). 1. The grain from which flour is made.

2. The plant on which the grain grows.
- **wheel** (hwēl). 1. Round frame that turns on its center. 2. Anything round like a wheel or moving like one. 3. To move on wheels: *They wheeled the cameras into place.*
  - **whole** (hōl). 1. Having all its parts. 2. The total: *Two halves make a whole.* 3. Not broken. 4. Well; healthy.
  - **whose** (hüz). Of whom; of which.
  - **width** (width). 1. How wide a thing is. 2. Piece of a certain width: *a width of cloth.*
  - **wife** (wif). Married woman. **Wives** means more than one wife.
  - **win** (win). 1. To be successful over others. 2. To gain the favor of: *That actress could win any audience.* **won**, winning.
  - **wing** (wing). 1. Part of bird or insect used in flying. 2. Anything like a wing in shape or use.
  - **witch** (wich). Woman believed to have magic power.
  - **with-out** (wiTH out'). 1. Lacking; free from: *He is the only one without a coat.* 2. Outside of; beyond: *The man camped without the walls of the city.*
  - **woke** (wōk). See **wake** <sup>1</sup>. *John woke before we did.*
  - **wom-an** (wūm'an). Female human being. **Woman's** means of, or belonging to, a woman.
  - **wom-en** (wim'an). More than one woman. See **woman**.
  - **won** (wun). See **win**. *Tom won the game.*
  - **won-der** (wun'dər). 1. Cause for surprise: *It is a wonder that he is not sick.* 2. To be curious about; wish to know: *I wonder when it will snow.*
  - **wood-peck-er** (wūd'pek'ər). A bird with a hard, sharp bill used for pecking holes in trees to get insects.
  - **wool** (wūl). 1. The soft hair or fur of sheep and some other animals. 2. Short, thick, curly hair. 3. Something like wool. 4. Yarn, cloth, or garments made of wool.
  - **world** (wērld). 1. The earth. 2. All people; the public: *The world knows it.*
  - **worm** (wērm). 1. A small, creeping, crawling animal

- without legs. 2. To move like a worm: *The soldiers wormed their way through the grass.*
- **would-n't** (wūd'ənt). Would not.
- **wren** (ren). A small songbird.
- **write** (rit). 1. To make letters or words with a pen or pencil. 2. To put down the words of: *Write your name.* 3. To make up stories: *He likes to write.* 4. To write a letter. **wrote**, **written**, **writing**.
- **writ-ing** (rit'ing). 1. Act of making letters or words with a pen or pencil. 2. Written form: *Put it in writing.* 3. Handwriting. 4. Something written. 5. See **write**. *He is writing a story.*

## \* y \*

- **yard** <sup>1</sup> (yārd). 1. Ground near or around a house. 2. Piece of enclosed ground for some special purpose or business: *barnyard, graveyard.* 3. Space where railroad cars are stored or shifted around: *the railroad yards.*
- **yard** <sup>2</sup> (yārd). 1. Thirty-six inches; three feet. 2. A beam or pole fastened across a mast, used to support a sail on a ship. *Abbr. yd.*
- **yd.** Yard; yards.
- **yet** (yet). 1. Now: *Don't go yet.* 2. Up to now: *It is not dark yet.* 3. But; nevertheless: *You are doing a good job, yet you could do better.* 4. Sometime: *I may yet get rich.*
- **young** (yung). 1. In the early part of life; not old. 2. Young ones: *The bird fought to protect its young.*

## \* z \*

- **ze-ro** (zēr'ō). 1. Naught; 0: *There are two zeros in 100.* 2. Point marked as 0 on the scale of a thermometer. 3. Of or at zero. 4. Nothing. 5. Not any; none.
- **zoo** (zū). Place where wild animals are kept and shown.

## ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

The number after each word indicates the number of the unit in which the word is taught.

able 22	arm 23	bedroom 15	board 35	breakfast 20	cabin 11
act 19	army 28	believe 25	body 28	brick 10	cage 29
all right 14	arrow 13	bell 9	bone 3	bridge 29	camel 11
already 27	asleep 2	below 13	born 16	bright 14	camp 19
angry 27	August 34	bench 5	boss 9	broke 3	cap 19
answer 14	awhile 29	beside 20	both 7	brush 4	carefully 31
ant 35	badly 31	bet 26	bottle 22	buggy 27	castle 22
anyone 20	bag 1	bicycle 22	bottom 21	burn 16	cattle 22
anyway 20	base 35	bit 1	bowl 13	bus 1	cave 3
April 34	baseball 15	bite 26	brave 3	bush 4	cents 35
aren't 32	bath 7	blew 35	bravely 31	busy 27	charge 5
arithmetic 7	beautiful 25	block 10	break 17	butter 21	chase 5

th, thin; ꞥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

cheese 5	feast 2	hurry 27	nothing 8	season 34	tall 9
chief 5	February 34	hut 19	November 34	seem 17	taught 14
chimney 5	feel 2	I'd 32	ocean 25	sell 9	tea 35
chin 5	felt 19	ill 9	October 34	September 34	team 2
Christmas 33	fence 11	inch 5	often 14	several 16	teeth 7
church 5	field 25	instead 25	oil 23	sew 17	tent 1
circus 11	fifteen 21	interesting 8	outdoors 15	shape 4	Thanksgiving 33
clay 23	fifth 7	January 34	overcoat 15	share 4	themselves 20
climb 14	fifty 28	jelly 27	pack 10	sheep 4	thick 10
cloth 7	fill 9	July 34	park 23	shell 9	thin 7
cloud 13	finally 31	June 34	pasture 21	shine 4	those 7
coal 2	finger 8	June 22	pay 23	ship 4	though 14
company 28	finish 4	kick 10	penny 28	shirt 4	threw 35
corner 21	fireplace 15	king 8	picture 21	shop 4	Thursday 33
cost 11	fix 29	kiss 9	piece 35	shore 4	tie 2
cotton 21	flat 1	kitchen 5	plenty 27	short 4	till 9
county 28	follow 13	knock 14	pocket 10	shot 4	tire 26
cousin 25	forest 16	Labor Day 33	pole 35	silk 19	tomorrow 13
cover 11	forget 15	lady 28	police 11	since 11	track 10
cowboy 15	forgot 20	laid 2	pond 1	sleigh 14	trade 26
cradle 22	fourth 7	lake 3	pony 28	slid 1	trap 26
crops 19	fox 29	language 29	pool 23	slip 1	trip 26
cross 9	free 2	lay 23	popcorn 15	slow 13	truck 10
dance 11	fresh 4	let's 32	porch 5	slowly 31	true 25
dark 23	Friday 33	library 28	pound 13	snowball 15	truly 31
death 7	friendly 31	life 3	president's 32	snowman 15	Tuesday 33
December 34	frighten 14	lion's 32	proud 13	socks 10	tumble 22
decide 11	frog's 32	listen 14	pupil's 32	soldier's 32	turkey 16
deep 2	front 25	log 1	puppy 28	someone 20	twenty 28
deer 17	fur 16	loud 13	push 4	sound 13	upstairs 15
desert 16	furniture 25	lovely 31	queen 29	south 13	usually 31
desk 1	gather 7	luck 10	quick 29	spend 19	vacation 34
die 17	geography 29	maple 22	quickly 31	spent 19	Valentine's Day 33
different 16	giant 29	marble 22	quite 29	spill 9	vegetable 22
dig 26	gift 19	March 34	race 11	spot 1	village 29
dirt 16	glass 9	marry 27	raise 35	squirrel 29	wake 26
dirty 27	goat 2	master 21	rather 7	stable 22	wall 9
doctor 21	good-by 15	May 34	reach 5	stack 10	war 23
dollar 21	gray 23	maybe 15	ready 27	stairs 35	wasn't 32
downstairs 15	half 14	mean 2	real 17	step 26	weather 35
dream 2	hall 9	meet 17	really 31	sting 8	Wednesday 33
drive 26	Halloween 33	met 19	receive 11	stocking 10	we're 32
drop 26	handkerchief 25	middle 22	recess 9	stone 3	west 19
during 8	hang 8	mile 3	reindeer 20	stood 23	wet 1
ear 2	hanging 8	mine 3	remember 16	storm 16	wheel 29
early 27	happen 21	minute 25	rest 19	stove 3	whole 17
earth 7	hardly 31	Monday 33	rice 11	straight 14	whose 14
east 2	hay 17	monkey's 32	rich 5	string 8	wife 3
Easter 33	health 7	month 34	riddle 22	strong 8	wing 8
easy 27	heart 16	mountain 13	robin's 32	stuck 10	witch 5
electric 11	heavy 27	mouse 13	roll 17	such 5	without 20
elephant 29	held 1	mouth 13	roof 23	sudden 21	woke 3
enemy 28	hello 21	mud 19	rope 26	suddenly 31	woman's 32
enjoy 23	hid 1	music 11	rub 26	suit 25	women 25
enough 25	hide 26	myself 20	sad 19	Sunday 33	won 17
evening 8	himself 20	nearly 31	sail 35	sung 8	wonder 21
everybody 20	history 27	neck 10	sale 35	suppose 21	world 16
everyone 20	hobby 28	needle 22	same 3	surely 31	worm 16
everything 20	hole 17	New Year's Day 33	Saturday 33	surprise 16	wouldn't 32
everywhere 20	holiday 33	noise 23	save 26	sweet 2	writing 14
fair 17	hour 17	north 7	schoolhouse 15	swing 8	yet 1
fairy 28	hung 8	nose 3	sea 17	tack 10	young 25
family 28	hungry 27	note 3	seal's 32	tail 35	zoo 23







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